

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886.

The Week.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's special message to the Senate on the subject of anti-Chinese outrages breathes the spirit of humanity and Christianity. It adds one new fact to what was previously known of the Rock Springs massacre—namely, that all the participants in that fiendish outrage were, like the Chinese themselves, unnaturalized foreigners. It had been reported unofficially that a large number, perhaps a majority, of these miscreants were aliens. We are now officially advised that they were all of this class. We venture to call the attention of the Knights of Labor to this circumstance, and to ask them how their condition is helped by lending countenance to the assaults of European "pauper laborers" upon those of Asiatic origin. If it be true that the Chinese only come here to make a little money and then go home, that ought to be an argument in their favor, from the trades-union standpoint, as against a class who come here equally impoverished and with the intention of remaining permanently. If it be true that the population of the Chinese Empire is such as to make the immigration of its subjects to this country an alarming matter, it is equally true that the populations of Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland, from whom the turbulent masses like the Rock Springs murderers are recruited, are large enough for all practical purposes. Moreover, the Chinese immigration has been stopped, while the Italian, Hungarian, etc., is a continuing stream. The logic of the situation is that if the Knights of Labor lend their sympathy to either class of foreigners, it ought rather to be extended to the Chinese, by way of encouraging them to kill off or drive out the Rock Springs and Seattle mobocrats.

The President's discussion of the Chinese Government's claim to indemnity for the Rock Springs outrage is incomplete and unsatisfactory. It makes no mention of our guarantee, in the new treaty of 1880, of protection to the Chinese laborers already here in all their rights—a guarantee which ought not to have been necessary in any case, but which was given in return for the Chinese Government's acceptance of the modifications of the old treaty; and it asserts, wrongly as we think, that there is no principle of international law requiring us to pay damages in such cases. Moreover, it is a well-known fact that in an exactly similar case we demanded a money indemnity from China and collected it. We not only collected pay for all the damage suffered, but several hundred thousand dollars more, which remained in the Treasury twenty years or more, and never was paid back until a swindling counter claim of an American citizen against China was trumped up, which made it worth while for the Washington lobby to take an interest in the matter, the Chinese Government having agreed to pay

the claim out of its money wrongfully held in the United States Treasury. A history of this transaction, beginning with the Canton mob and reciting our demand for indemnity, would have been the fitting sequel to the narrative which the President gives of the Rock Springs massacre. It is not true that this is a matter for the "benevolent consideration" of Congress. Viewed in the light of our own precedents, it is a matter for the exercise of impartial justice. If there should be another mob in Canton, as is not unlikely, and if the lives and property of American citizens should be sacrificed, who would pay the damage in such case? Another fact worth considering is that China now has a naval force of very respectable proportions, and that a second attempt on our part to frighten her with a display of guns in her own waters would certainly miscarry.

Mr. Hamilton Lindsay, of San Francisco, has written a letter to Mr. Perry Belmont, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, touching our obligations in the matter of protecting the Chinese against violence, which it ought to be difficult for any American to read without a blush. We pursued the Chinese in 1844 for a treaty of commerce and amity, and got them to sign one guaranteeing the persons and property of Americans residing in China against mob violence. The Chinese did not ask for, and we did not offer, a reciprocal stipulation providing for the protection of Chinese residing in the United States. There were few or no Chinese here then, and even if there had been many, we should probably have considered it beneath the dignity of a civilized nation to make any such stipulation. Christian Powers nowadays consider protection for life and property for all dwellers within their borders one of the primary duties of Government. In 1858 we pursued the Chinese for another treaty, and got from them a concession of absolute freedom of emigration for Chinese subjects, and absolute freedom of entrance into China for Americans, both on the most-favored-nation footing. In 1870, however, we found, or thought we found, that there were too many Chinese coming to us, and pursued China again for a modification of the treaty restricting their numbers, which China agreed to, and we in return solemnly bound ourselves to give the Chinese resident in the United States all "the protection, rights, immunities, and exemptions to which they were entitled under the existing treaties." Moreover, the Commissioners, in asking for the modification, declared that the United States Government recognized it as a "duty to maintain them [the Chinese resident here] in the exercise of their treaty privileges against any opposition, whether it takes the shape of popular violence or of legislative enactment."

What followed is both shameful and instructive. In October, 1880, a fortnight be-

fore the conclusion of this last modification of the treaty, there was an anti-Chinese riot at Denver, Col., attended with murder and pillage. The Chinese Minister at Washington asked for satisfaction, and Mr. Evarts, then Secretary of State, pointed out to him that the United States were powerless in the matter, inasmuch as Colorado was a sovereign State, and the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties concerned exclusively the State authorities. As to indemnity, he said he "knew of no national obligation . . . which rendered it incumbent on the Government of the United States to make indemnity to the Chinese residents of Denver who suffered losses from the operations of the mob." This was pretty cool, or at least must have seemed so to the heathen Chinaman, but it was not as smart as the answer he got afterward from Mr. James G. Blaine. The complaint was renewed when this statesman became Secretary of State, and he dismissed the Chinaman promptly, with the observation that Chen Lan Pin "would perceive that in no part of the treaty is there any provision reciprocal with regard to subjects of China resident in the United States," and he added that he concurred with the learned Evarts touching the absence of all responsibility on the part of the United States for murder and robbery committed on Chinamen in any of the States. To poor Chen Lan Pin's observation that China had treated with the United States, and not with the separate States, neither of these illustrious men made any reply. Blaine's discovery, and his unblushing use of it, that there was no reciprocal obligation on the part of America in the treaty, was perhaps as characteristic as anything in his remarkable career, not excepting the speech about the Little Rock bonds. And yet every session of Congress is opened with a solemn prayer to Almighty God, and Blaine is the candidate of the more moral of the two parties for the Chief Magistracy.

The opposition to the Morrison Tariff Bill has thus far been rather perfunctory than real. There has been nothing like the hostility which was brought against the "horizontal" bill in the last Congress. The reason for the less excited state of feeling at the present time is partly in consequence of the fact that the reductions on manufactured goods are very slight, and not sufficient to cause any greater importation of such goods than under the present tariff. In part, also, it is because the protectionists themselves see that the tariff must be revised some time. Among the ceaseless changes in human affairs, the changes in industry are the most incessant, the most radical. A tariff suited to American industry according to the protectionist philosophy twenty years ago is necessarily out of gear to-day, and is growing more so every year. New implements and methods are coming into vogue all the time, both here and abroad, which render the Morrill tariff nugatory or worse. Consequently, there is a growing irritation, among those who cling to "our industrial defences," against the old lines of defence, and a disposition to

consent to some new arrangement, provided it be not adverse to their own particular interests. This element of discord among the protected classes will surely break down the Morrill tariff at no very distant day, although the time may not have been reached as yet.

Mr. Morrison's bill is important chiefly in its additions of raw materials to the free list. These are mainly lumber, ores, salt, and coal. The manufacturers are all interested in the cheapening of these articles, but they have hitherto opposed any reduction in the duties on them in order to preserve the appearance of consistency, and to avoid giving offence to the producers of those articles. Such motives may still be sufficiently powerful to keep the phalanx unbroken, but it is growing weaker every day. The disagreement between the wool-growers and the woollen manufacturers amounts almost to open war. The differences between the New England iron manufacturers and the coal producers of the Middle States cannot be smothered much longer. Still less can the conflicting interests of the salt boilers on the one hand, and the farmers and pork packers on the other. The stars in their courses are fighting against the existing tariff, if not against protective tariffs in general.

On the 29th ult. Senator Eustis of Louisiana informed a wondering Senate that the Sub-Treasury at New Orleans had refused to receive silver dollars on deposit and to issue certificates therefor, and that the consequences were extremely embarrassing to business men in the Southwest. So he introduced and the Senate passed a resolution inquiring into the matter. The answer returned by the Secretary of the Treasury showed that the banks in the country tributary to New Orleans were trying to induce the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at that city to make his office a sort of clearing-house for silver, sending him silver dollars, and asking him to pay over the corresponding certificates to other banks. He declined to act in this capacity, for the two-fold reason that he was not authorized by law to do so, and because he had not a sufficient number of clerks to undertake such an addition to his system of bookkeeping. In this refusal he was sustained by Treasurer Jordan. The correspondence with the State National Bank at New Orleans has a pathetic side. The cashier of that institution writes under date of January 2:

"I should thank you greatly if you could arrange some plan by which the country banks could be accommodated in this matter, as I fear, silver will, if non-convertible, drive both gold and greenbacks from circulation, and greatly impair the circulating medium of this section, at least."

And again under date January 11:

"We are being overflowed with silver dollars, and unless we can exchange them at the Treasury for silver certificates it looks as though silver would soon be our only circulating medium."

The answer returned to the cashier was that silver certificates would be delivered in exchange for silver dollars as rapidly as the dollars could be handled by the force employed at the Sub-Treasury, and that this would be done on the democratic principle of first come first served, but that a general banking business could not be carried on under existing laws or with the present number of clerks. The ap-

prehensions felt in the Southwest lest silver should soon be the only circulating medium are hard to understand, when we consider the almost unappeasable appetite for that metal that is said to prevail there.

The interview between Senator Evarts and the Committee of Savings Bank Officers at his office on Saturday about silver must have been an affecting scene, but he remained obdurate. Not one word could they get out of him, we are told, touching his position on this great question. Indeed, he seems disposed to treat it as his private affair, like his religion. In these days of excessive publicity, however, there is something rather fine in the Senator's determination not to let the working of his mind on this subject be seen by every inquisitive loafer. He probably asks himself, and not without excuse, whether there is not something morbid in this widespread desire to know where he stands on the silver question, and whether sensible people ought not to fight against it and try to overcome it. But we must remind him that to the savings-bank depositors in this State it is a matter of business. It is all-important to them to know whether they are going to get back the full amount of their deposits or only 75 per cent. of them, and they are therefore of course reasonably anxious to learn what view their Senator takes of it.

Professor Ellis Thompson gave at New Haven last week the most profound explanation of the smallness of our trade with South America we have yet seen. He said: "We buy of South America twice as much as South America buys of us. Why? Not because our commodities are too dear, but because we have no ships. England carries the greater part of our goods for us, and manages to make our purchases of South America pay for her hardware." We had no idea that the wickedness of that dreadful old creature England went so far as this. We wish the Professor, while he was about it, had explained how it is we buy so much of South America. How do our purchases get here? Not surely on pack animals. If they come here by sea, they surely come in ships; and if it pays to bring them here, why do not the same ships take back our goods in exchange? Even if England takes what we buy to pay for her hardware, why can we not keep her hands off of what we have to sell? Could we not send goods down by night in the return ships, unbeknownst to England? The Chilians say—in fact, they told the great South American Commission the other day—that the reason they do not buy more of us is that our goods are too dear, or, in other words, that they do business on business principles. Is it possible that Professor Thompson knows more about the matter than the Chilians themselves?

Representative Henderson, of Iowa, dug up the bloody shirt and made another attempt to wave it in Congress on Thursday. He cited the fact that 64 out of the 66 votes against the bill which was recently passed increasing widows' pensions from \$8 to \$12 a month were cast by Southern Democrats, and virtually charged

them with disloyalty for such action. Mr. Henderson and his kind might as well understand that the day for this sort of demagogism is gone, never to return. The South is just as much a part of the Union as the North, and a Representative from South Carolina or Mississippi has just as good a right to oppose any measure which does not commend itself to his judgment as a Representative from Wisconsin or New York, without having his patriotism called in question. Congressman Hewitt of New York and Congressman Bragg of Wisconsin, the latter the gallant commander of the "Iron Brigade" in the Union army, voted against the increase of widows' pensions, and nobody has any more right to "arraign" the sixty-four Southern members who stood with them than he has to charge either Mr. Hewitt or General Bragg with disloyalty. The increase of widows' pensions above \$8, the rate before the war, now that the cost of living has sunk to the ante-war level, was unjustifiable, and it is only to be regretted that more Northern members had not, like Messrs. Hewitt and Bragg and their sixty-four associates from the South, enough independence to oppose a measure which increases taxes by more than \$6,000,000 a year.

As things look now, the only hope of saving the Federal Treasury from bankruptcy, through the demands upon it threatened by the various pension jobs now pending, is in the opposition of the "Confederate Brigadiers." So many Northern Congressmen of both parties have entered the race to capture the "soldier vote" by favoring any scheme which has been diligently worked up to formidable proportions by the claim agents, that unless Southern Senators and Representatives stand firm against these dangerous projects, they are likely to be carried through. In other words, Northern Republicans must appeal to Southern Democrats to save them and the country from the disastrous consequences of a demagogism which conquers the majority of Northern Congressmen of both parties. For it must be understood that any bill to increase the running expenses of the Government—whether by marking up pension rates now paid, increasing the pension roll, appropriating money for schools, or guaranteeing \$2,500,000 a year interest on a scheme like the Eads Ship Railway, just reported favorably—involves increased taxation. As Senator Plumb, of Kansas, well said, in opposing the Blair \$77,000,000 Educational Bill:

"Who knows where this money is to come from? The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, recently submitted to Congress, estimates that the requirements of the national Government, including the sinking fund, will this year exhaust the entire revenue of the Government. Will any one vote for this bill if by so doing he is required at the next moment of time to impose taxes whereby the money to be appropriated shall be levied from the people of the United States?"

This argument ought to be driven home whenever any pension job or other unjustifiable scheme for increasing the expenditures of the Government is broached in Congress. Let men like Mr. Hewitt every time propose amendments raising the additional money thus required by restoring the tax on tea and coffee, reviving the income tax, or putting internal-revenue taxes back to the old schedule, and the dema-

gogues will be checkmated. Meanwhile let all good citizens be thankful that Southern Congressmen are disposed to do their duty, if some Northern men are afraid to do so, in fighting pension jobs.

Mr. Blaine has now got the second volume of his "History" into the market, and has supplied the newspapers plentifully with extracts, and his supporters begin to display renewed activity in the press. This ought to warn the other candidates that they have no time to lose if they mean to have their histories or other compositions ready for the campaign of 1888. Logan is the only one as yet who has been able to give out any extracts, but his history is coming, and will soon be laid before the world complete. For style we think he surpasses Blaine, and he has more imagination, and, what is very important, a better memory.

It is a long time since the trunk-line railways, or any railways, have taken so indefensible and dangerous a position as that which they have assumed in reference to the transportation of beef from the West to the East. Of course there are criminations and recriminations among the parties most immediately affected. Charges of "monopoly" are made against the dressed-beef shippers, and these are met by accusations on the other side that the railway managers are privately interested in stock-yards and abattoirs. The public will not be able to distinguish the truth where so much dust is purposely kicked up. They should, therefore, not allow themselves to be diverted by charges and countercharges, but rather keep a steady view of the grounds assumed by the railway companies, through their authorized commissioner, Mr. Fink, for the recent advance in the rates of freight on dressed beef. The position assumed by Mr. Fink is, "that the cost of transportation on a pound of beef from Chicago to New York shall be the same, whether the cattle are slaughtered in Chicago or slaughtered in New York." We observe that Mr. Armour contends that the advance in rates is considerably more than sufficient to equalize the naked cost, and we presume that he is right, because all the presumptions must be against a combination which takes its stand on the doctrine that it has the right to fix the price of beef in New York. This is a most fantastic notion, and one which, we supposed, had been abandoned long ago. It is certainly a doctrine which cannot stand long in this country. It embodies all the heresies that gave birth to the anti-monopoly leagues and the granger organizations and the granger legislation. It is obnoxious to sound political economy and to the spirit of the age.

The obvious and patent facts are these: A new and cheaper method of bringing beef from the producer to the consumer has been found. The cheapness consists in conveying the beef without the offal—in conveying the product of the animal instead of the animal himself, dispensing with the need of feeding and caring for him en route and of curing him if he falls sick, as he is apt to do. The railroad companies throw themselves in the way of this

notable boon to the public, and say that it shall not be. They have the assurance, the audacity—we can call it by no softer name—to say that progress in the useful arts shall stop at their bidding. They have the indiscretion and the want of tact to make this avowal at a time when the public mind is in an extremely sensitive state, and when Congress is considering measures to curb their pretensions. By such steps they put it out of the power of statesmen and journalists who would be glad to defend them against the attacks of demagogues, to render them any effective assistance. They give themselves away altogether. We have heard of cases where isolated railways in the mining regions have put the rates of transportation on silver so as to get as much money out of it, whether it was delivered to them in the form of raw ore, or of concentrated ore, or of bullion. Instances have been cited where railways have fixed their rates so as to require lumbermen to ship the whole log instead of sawing it up and leaving the slabs and bark behind. Indeed, a multitude of parallel cases might be found, but none could be found more flagitious than the one that is now the subject of hot dispute between Mr. Armour and Mr. Fink.

The Typographical Union and the Trades Assembly of Newark have receded from their demand that the *Advertiser* should discharge certain printers who did not belong to the Union, and have removed the boycott ordered on that paper. The demand and the boycott were so obnoxious to all just conceptions of fairness and of the rights of men, that public opinion bore them down with an irresistible weight even in a city unusually exposed to the terrors of boycotting. Although the *Advertiser* has gained a victory, it would perhaps be rash to assume that the Typographical Union will abandon its intention of driving out all printers who do not belong to their society and submit to their rules. This is a phase of trades-unionism which has been with difficulty smothered in-doors in the past, and there is much reason to fear that it cannot be so smothered much longer. It is this phase which led to the closing of the great McCormick Reaper Works at Chicago. Seven men in the moulders' room did not belong to the Moulders' Union. They must be discharged under penalty of a general strike. These seven men must be driven to do something which they did not want to do, under the threat of closing up an establishment which disburses \$3,000 a day in wages. Mr. McCormick saw that compliance with this demand was equivalent to handing over the entire property to the strikers, and he concluded that it might as well perish by rust as by being administered by a committee of the Trades Assembly. It is a wonder that Mr. McCormick has not been boycotted. It would be so easy to serve notice on all the farmers in the Northwest that if they bought McCormick's reapers the Knights of Labor would not buy their grain.

A party of striking miners, in France the other day, attacked one of the engineers of the company, named Watrin, in his own house, and threw him out of an upper story window to the mob outside, who kicked him to death as he lay on the ground.

In a debate which followed in the Chamber on a motion to censure the Government for prosecuting the murderers, a M. Basly read a long speech justifying the murder, and 188 Radical deputies supported him by their votes. This is the most marked expression we have had yet of the new Socialist doctrine that the right of war, that is, the right to kill in order to accomplish your purpose, resides in any body of men, however small, or even in individuals. The Nihilists have long practised it, but nobody until now has produced it in a legislative assembly. But it is part and parcel of the gospel of anarchy. It is thought that the debate will damage the Republic with the peasantry, who do not take freely to these urban views.

The speech of Herr von Scholz, Prussian Minister of Finance, on the recent motion in the Landtag in favor of international bimetalism, is published in the last number of *Bradstreet's*. It is a singularly clear and impartial statement of the views entertained by the Government of Prussia, and therefore of Germany, both being under the leadership of Prince Bismarck. Herr von Scholz begins by stating that he is not a fanatical adherent of a gold currency, but that, looking backward over a period of twelve years, he cannot help felicitating all the German States on the wisdom displayed in seizing the opportunity, which occurred in 1872, to put their monetary system in harmony with the progress of the age. It was not, he said, an arbitrary step, but a wise endeavor to conform to the already existing fact that gold only was in request as international money. If any persons complained of this, he would remind them that under the law they could still pay their debts in silver both at home and abroad. So could the Frenchman, the Italian, and the Hollander. If they did not avail themselves of this privilege, it must be because they believed that their credit would be impaired by doing so. And so with their Governments. Neither law nor treaty prevents them from paying their interest in silver at home or abroad. They are restrained from doing so by "the natural coercion of general conviction which constrains everybody, even without a treaty." Referring to petitions which had been received in favor of international bimetalism, the speaker said:

"These petitions, most of them containing but three lines, requesting to have bimetalism or international currency introduced as soon as possible, speak of it as a well-known unalterable thing, just like speaking of introducing a general obligation to send children to school or general military service. As yet I have not been able to find anybody capable of giving me but an approximately satisfactory answer to the question, 'What is international currency?' Gentlemen, one of the most eager agitators for bimetalism in France, M. Cernuschi, at the beginning of the agitation, gave a sketch of a treaty, as he imagined it, between the states of the civilized world, embodying international bimetalism. The friends of the subject have closed the book at this page, and spoken no more about the treaty. The countrymen of Mr. Cernuschi himself have preserved the profoundest silence regarding it. I never heard that any one in real earnest dared to acknowledge himself an adherent of this project; and though there are doubtless very clever, diligent, and talented men among the German bimetalists, who daily write articles, books, and pamphlets on the subject, I have not met with any one yet who dared to propose a bimetalist treaty as he imagined it, and as he thought it might be signed after an exact scrutiny by every lover of his country."

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, February 24, to TUESDAY, March 2, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent a long message to the Senate on Monday afternoon, clearly defining his position on the question of the Senate's right to demand papers from the Executive in regard to removals made by the President. It is impossible to summarize the argument in a brief paragraph. Among the points made are, that the Constitution gives to the President the sole right of removal or suspension, and that he is responsible to the people alone; that those sections of the Tenure of Office Act which directed the President to report to the Senate his reasons for suspensions have been repealed; and that the papers asked for are not official, but personal and private, and under the full authority of the President alone. In conclusion the President says: "There are no grounds for an allegation that the fear of being found false to my professions influences me in declining to submit to the demands of the Senate. I have not constantly refused to suspend officials, and thus incurred the displeasure of political friends, and yet wilfully broken faith with the people for the sake of being false to them. Neither the discontent of party friends nor the allurements constantly offered of confirmations of appointments, conditioned upon the avowal that suspensions have been made on party grounds alone, nor the threat proposed in the resolutions now before the Senate that no confirmations will be made unless the demands of that body be complied with, is sufficient to discourage or deter me from following in the way which I am convinced leads to better government for the people."

The message created great indignation in the Republican ranks and surprised the Democrats. The latter generally approve the message, but add that the usages of the Senate were not, perhaps, observed in sending in the message at that time. The amount of real regard for the good of the civil service that the Senate feels in its fight with the President, is shown by the fact that it has confirmed the nomination of I. Freeman Raisin to be Naval Officer at Baltimore, against whose appointment the civil-service reformers of Maryland made so vigorous a protest on the best grounds.

In the Senate on Monday Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.), representing the minority of the Committee on Judiciary, submitted the views of the minority on the resolution referred to that Committee concerning the office of the District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, known as the Duskin case. The report is three or four times as long as the majority report. It embodies no resolutions. It says that when President Cleveland came into office he found about 95 per cent. of the offices filled by Republicans appointed as a reward for party services. The party to whom the President owed his nomination and election has been exiled from all participation in the civil administration of the Government for nearly a quarter of a century. Notwithstanding these facts, the 650 nominations sent to the Senate in the suspension cases had been allowed to remain before the committees without consideration and final disposition. Referring to the demand for papers, the report says the minority admits that any and every public document or record on the files of any department or in the possession of the President relating to any subject whatever over which either house of Congress has any power, jurisdiction, or control under the Constitution, is subject to the call or inspection of either house for use within its Constitutional powers and under its jurisdiction. But if all the power granted in the Constitution over the subject-matter is vested in the President exclusively, the only rightful custodian of all such papers is the chief executive officer. The minority, after making as diligent a search as time and

opportunity allowed, feel satisfied that from 1789 to 1867, a period of seventy-eight years, not a single case can be found in which the Senate in executive session directed the head of any department or requested the President to transmit to the Senate in executive session documents relating exclusively or materially to removals of Federal officers by the President during the recess or the sessions of the Senate, and such direction was obeyed by any head of department or the President.

President Cleveland on Tuesday sent a message to Congress on the Chinese question. He reviews the Rock Springs massacre and the treaty obligations of the United States, and concludes that "While the United States Government is under no obligation—whether by the express terms of its treaties with China or the principles of international law—to indemnify these Chinese subjects for losses caused by such means and under the admitted circumstances, yet that, in view of the palpable and discreditable failure of the authorities of Wyoming Territory to bring to justice the guilty parties, or to assure the sufferers an impartial forum in which to seek and obtain compensation for the losses which those subjects have incurred by lack of police protection; and considering, further, the entire absence of provocation or contribution on the part of the victims, the Executive may be induced to bring the matter to the benevolent consideration of the Congress, in order that that body, in its high discretion, may direct the bounty of the Government in aid of innocent and peaceful strangers whose maltreatment has brought discredit upon the country, with the distinct understanding that such action is in no wise to be held as a precedent, is wholly gratuitous, and is resorted to in a spirit of pure generosity toward those who are otherwise helpless."

On Thursday the House voted to discuss the coinage reports for ten days from March 2.

In answer to a request from a sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means for information concerning the workings of the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, John E. Seales, jr., one of the Government Commissioners who visited the islands, has made a statement of facts ascertained in connection with his visit. "The total of duties remitted during the nine years the treaty has been in operation," he says, "is \$22,808,025, while the total value of our domestic exports for the same period is only \$22,872,371, or, in other words, if we had made the islands a present of every dollar's worth of goods they bought from this country, and collected duties on their sugars, we should have made no loss." He says there has been an actual decadence of American influence, and under the scramble for the benefits of the treaty the islands have declined morally.

Mr. Morrison (Dem., Ill.), from the Committee on Rules, reported in the House on Friday a substitute for the Hanback and Pulitzer resolutions directing an inquiry into the Pan-Electric Telephone matter. The resolution provides for a select committee of nine to fully investigate the Government's expenditures in the telephone suits, the issuance of stock of the Pan-Electric Company to any persons connected with the Government, and any attempts to improperly influence official action by or through the press. After a brief but excited debate, during which Mr. Gibson (Dem., W. Va.) bitterly criticised Mr. Pulitzer, whom he accused of shrinking behind the columns of his newspaper to attack men instead of attacking them on the floor of the House, the resolution was adopted.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, as agreed upon by the Appropriations Committee of the House on Friday, appropriates \$634,453 for the present fiscal year.

The Diplomatic and Consular Bill was submitted to the House on Tuesday. The appropriations are substantially the same as last year, with the exception of a number of items which

have been ruled out by the new rules of the House, which do not admit of changes of existing law in appropriation bills.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads completed the Post-office appropriation bill on Wednesday. It appropriates for the postal service during the next fiscal year the sum of \$54,326,588, an increase of \$625,598 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year, and a decrease of \$659,579 as compared with the Department's estimates. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year is \$47,142,252, and the estimated deficiency (indefinite) is \$7,443,914.

The House Judiciary Committee has taken a vote which indicates that a majority of two or three in that Committee is opposed to the Lowell Bankrupt Bill. The only Democrat on the Committee who favors it is Mr. Collins.

The House Committee on Territories has directed an adverse report to be made on Representative Townshend's bill to organize the entire Indian Territory into the Territory of Oklahoma. The Committee still has under consideration Representative Weaver's bill to organize Oklahoma and the public land-strip into a Territory.

The Electoral Count Bill, reported back to the Senate from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which it had been recommended, is amended. It now contains a provision requiring the transmission to the Secretary of State, immediately after the appointment of electors, of a certificate setting forth the names of the electors and the canvass of the number of votes given or cast for each. By this means Congress will be enabled to take cognizance at once of the result of the election, whereas now it has no cognizance of the matter until the day arrives for opening and counting the votes. The Secretary of State is also required to publish these certificates in full in such newspapers as he shall designate, and at the first meeting of Congress he is to transmit copies to each house of Congress.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has agreed to report favorably the Dingley Shipping Bill with amendments.

The Senate on Monday rejected the nominations of Mr. Pillsbury and Mr. Chase to be internal-revenue collectors.

It has been reported that the Consul-Generals at London and Liverpool would resign if the bill passed which deprives them of the notarial fees. The friends of Consul General Walker at Paris say that he has never accepted these fees, but that he has permitted the Vice-Consul, Mr. Hooper, to keep them. Under this system the position of Vice-Consul at Paris has been more lucrative than that of the Consul-General.

The national debt was reduced during February \$2,702,153 31.

The Virginia Senate on Saturday rejected by an overwhelming vote a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to repudiate all of the bonds not funded under the Riddleberger settlement in one year after the ratification by the people of this amendment to the Constitution.

The Virginia House of Delegates on Monday passed the bill introduced some days ago by ex-Congressman Fulkerson, providing for the issue by the commonwealth of scrip which is to be made receivable for all taxes except capitation. This is regarded as one of the most far-reaching measures for forcing the bondholders to fund under the Riddleberger settlement ever adopted by the Legislature. If it is sustained by the Federal courts, this scheme will force the coupons down so low that the creditors will have no recourse but to fund them.

In the New York Senate the Gas Committee presented its report on Monday night, accompanied by three bills. They provide for the appointment by the Governor of three gas commissioners for the State. No dividend shall be paid unless earned, and no dividend shall exceed 10 per cent. of the actual capital as de-

terminated by the commissioners. The earnings in excess of 10 per cent. shall be accumulated as a reserve to be applied toward a reduction of the price of gas. The price of illuminating gas is fixed at a maximum of \$1 25 per 1,000 feet, and \$1 for cooking and heating gas.

In the State Senate on Thursday a bill was introduced annulling all the rights, privileges, and franchises acquired by the Broadway Surface Road in this city.

In the Assembly at Albany on Thursday a bill was passed repealing the anti-deer-hounding law of last winter.

The report of Willis S. Paine, Superintendent of the New York Banking Department, in relation to the savings banks of the State, shows that the resources increased \$28,609,137 in the last year, and the number of depositors increased 42,898.

Nathan L. Baker, of Portland, Oregon, and "Al" White, of Oregon City, who led the mob which drove the Chinese out of Oregon City, were arrested on Wednesday on complaint of Wong Chung, a Chinese contractor, and taken before the United States Commissioner, charged with violating section 5519 of the United States statutes. This section, which was passed for the special protection of negroes against the Kuklux Klan in 1874, is said to cover the Chinese cases exactly, and the authorities are of the opinion that the men can be convicted.

A band of masked men visited three ranches near Wheatland, California, on Thursday morning, and compelled the Chinese workmen to leave. They were marched to Wheatland and allowed to go where they pleased.

General Crook and Geronimo, the renegade Apache chief, met on February 22 at Laug's ranch, seventy-eight miles southwest of Deming. The chief and five bucks held a consultation, and asked permission to return peaceably to the reservation. General Crook refused the request, demanding their unconditional surrender. Geronimo refused to give himself up, and after a consultation left for his camp, keeping the white flag flying for ten miles or more. Geronimo is reported to have with him ninety bucks, besides women and children. No attempt was made to follow him.

FOREIGN.

It is reaffirmed that the chief complication of the home-rule question is the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain. He is still working hard in private against Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley and home rule. Only a few days ago at the Devonshire Club, the Whig headquarters, he made a speech declaring that he must have one law and one State. He has a land bill all ready. He has been attempting to cultivate an alliance with a leading Parnellite.

The Liberal Government on Tuesday indicated through a Ministerial utterance that they expect to fall on the Irish question. Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in an address at the conference of Liberal delegates, said: "The Government is now face to face with the Irish difficulty, and will probably be compelled to make an early appeal to the country."

The British Government will probably soon start relief works along the west coast of Ireland where the distress is very great.

Sir Henry James (Liberal), formerly Attorney-General, spoke on Monday evening at Lancashire in justification of his secession from Mr. Gladstone's party. The creation of an Irish Parliament, he said, would call into existence a power the fear of whose hostility to England would ever exist. Neither he nor Lord Hartington intended to form a new party, but both would loyally support Mr. Gladstone's general policy. "Mr. Gladstone," added Sir Henry, "generously offered me the Lord Chancellorship and afterward an important office in the House of Commons. I was compelled to decline both of those offers in the absence of pledges which the Government was unable to give."

The Cork Corporation, by a vote of 31 to 10, has adopted a resolution favoring an Irish Parliament in Dublin, and declaring that that concession would not involve the separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

The reports that the Parnellites possess compromising letters from Lord Randolph Churchill plugging him in favor of home rule, are declared to be untrue. Parnellites, however, assert that he had personal interviews with the Irish leaders and offered them home rule.

The Parnellites are irritated at Captain O'Shea's action in opposing Mr. Healy's position on the question of granting medals to the Canadian volunteers.

Queen Victoria and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg witnessed a performance of Gounod's oratorio, "Mors et Vita," at the Albert Hall in London on Friday. There were thousands of people outside, who lustily cheered the royal party. When the Queen entered the hall the whole audience, numbering 7,000, rose and stood during the playing of the national anthem.

Queen Victoria is rapidly becoming a common topic of discussion in London. An extraordinary editorial in the *Standard* on Friday has made a sensation. It said: "It is time to say publicly what everybody has been saying privately for many years, that the Queen and the country over which she rules have been too long separated; that the separation cannot be continued much longer without serious and lasting injury both to the throne and the community. There is no room in the English constitution for a sovereign who lives in almost complete seclusion." It will be remembered that the *Standard* is the organ of all that is most conservative and loyal. The evening papers followed suit. The working classes throughout the country consider, and rightly, that the Queen has treated Mr. Gladstone on several occasions recently with a distinct personal slight. This they resent.

Mrs. Phelps, wife of the United States Minister at the Court of St. James, was on Monday presented to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

The Queen's Proctor has decided to intervene in the Dilke case.

Lord Salisbury has been ordered to go to the Continent to recruit his health.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, the celebrated Baptist preacher, of Liverpool, is dead at the age of sixty-three. He was a locomotive engineer in early life. He was appointed minister of a church in Liverpool, in January, 1848, and soon became one of the recognized leaders of the Baptist body throughout the country. His greatest success was as a lecturer, and every Sunday afternoon he collected audiences of 2,000 or 3,000 artisans. He has lectured in this country and Canada.

Mr. Henry Stevens, the American bibliographer, died at his home in London on Sunday, after a long illness. He was born in Stebensville, Vt., and was graduated from Yale College in 1843. A few years later he took up his residence in London. He has bought American books for the British Museum for many years, and compiled records for individuals and States in this country as well as made many catalogues. His books are 'Historical Nuggets,' 'Rare Books Relating to America,' in two volumes, 1862; a 'Catalogue of American Books in the British Museum,' 1859, and 'Notes on the Earliest Discoveries in America.' Mr. Stevens sold the United States Government its valuable collection of Franklin manuscripts.

A sensation was caused in the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday afternoon. A strange man in one of the galleries arose excitedly, drew a revolver, fired it twice with downward aim, and then coolly threw a letter toward M. Clémenceau. The man was quickly seized and hurried out by the police. When the excitement had subsided a flattened bullet was found at the feet of the President of the Chamber. The prisoner said he was a soldier

who had been so ill-treated by his superiors and ignored by the officers of justice that he resorted to the desperate expedient of creating the sensation in the Chamber of Deputies in order to secure attention to his grievances. He is probably insane.

The eighty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Victor Hugo was celebrated in Paris on Friday evening by a grand entertainment at the Théâtre Français. The audience was brilliant. Hugo's grandchildren were the guests of the audience. Scenes from "Le Roi s'amuse," and "Ruy Blas" and "Hernani" were enacted. Renan's "1802" was received with tumultuous applause.

Prince Kropotkin delivered a lecture in the Salle Levis, Paris, on Wednesday evening. He predicted a revolution at the end of the century which would sweep away governments, permanent armies, religion, and all abuses interfering with the liberty of subjects. He avoided political allusions. His speech was loudly applauded. He was followed by Louise Michel, who delivered a similar address.

The Paris *Journal des Débats* says that Lord Salisbury drew up a convention with the Porte for the cession of Crete to England, on the payment of £3,000,000 and a guarantee that Greece should be prevented from taking aggressive measures against Turkey. Mr. Gladstone, the *Journal* adds, hesitates to confirm the convention.

The Supreme Spanish Council of War has confirmed the sentence of the Minister of War imposed on Don Enrique de Bourbon, Duke of Seville, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Albuera. This placed Don Enrique on the half-pay list. His offence was the utterance of disrespectful and abusive language against the Queen Regent, widow of the late King Alfonso, who was a cousin to the Don.

The marriage of the Archduchess Maria of Tuscany to the Archduke Carl Stephan, brother of the Queen Regent of Spain, was solemnized in Vienna on Sunday by the Archbishop of Vienna. The ceremony was very imposing, and was witnessed by the Emperor Francis Joseph and a host of members of the royal family.

Vienna is now suffering from a partial water famine, and is much agitated over the question of a supply. The monopoly of supply is at present held by the Municipal Council, and the water is all brought from the celebrated Hochquelle and Kaiserbrunn springs. The quality of the fluid is excellent, and the quantity was ample before the recent enormous growth of the city. It is now proposed to reserve the water from the springs for drinking purposes, and to draw upon the Danube for a supply for other needs.

The Italian Senate, by a vote of 91 to 6, has adopted a bill to equalize the land tax.

A treaty of peace between Serbia and Bulgaria was finally signed at Bucharest on Tuesday.

All workmen of foreign birth have been discharged from employment in the Government dockyards at Berlin. This action has been taken because of the disclosures in the case of Captain Sarauw, recently convicted of having sold plans and information of German fortifications to Major Grizot, of the French General Staff.

There is a commercial crisis at Stockholm, Sweden.

The Canadian Parliament was opened in Ottawa on Thursday afternoon. The Governor-General's speech contains the following in reference to the fishery question: "Should negotiations between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States for the appointment of a joint commission to adjust what is known as the 'fishery question,' and to consider the best means of developing international commerce, fail to secure any satisfactory result, Parliament will be asked to make provision for the protection of inshore fisheries by the extension of the present system of marine police."

IMPRESSIONS AND WARNINGS.

MR. ASPURY COWARD, Superintendent of Public Education in South Carolina, has borne very striking testimony, in his annual report for 1884, to the disastrous effect which the mere talk about Federal aid has exerted in that State. Mr. Coward, after citing other circumstances; like short crops, which had operated unfavorably to educational interests during the school year 1883-4, topped the list with this as the most important: "In addition to these drawbacks, the discussion of the policy of Federal aid for the suppression of illiteracy revived into active expression all the latent or hitherto silent opposition to the common-school system of the State." But there is even more startling evidence as to the bad influence which the bare prospect of receiving Federal aid has had in another Southern State. To careful observers of Georgia's wonderful material progress during the last few years, it has been a mystery that so prosperous a commonwealth did not do more to make her school system worthy of "the Empire State of the South." We have at last discovered the reason. It has been simply because her people had concluded that they were soon going to get liberal appropriations for this purpose from Washington, and consequently did not need to make greater efforts themselves to meet the necessities of the case. So long ago as November, 1882, Mr. Gastavus J. Orr, the State School Commissioner, in his report to the Legislature, condemned "the utter inadequacy of the sums which we are applying to the support of schools to the object to be accomplished"; pointed out "the urgent necessity of more liberal appropriations for school"; showed that a tax of only one-fifth of one per cent. upon the property of the State would keep the schools in operation six months, nearly twice the period that they were then open; met the former plea of poverty by the declaration that "the time has come when we can do better," and concluded: "*I am sure that we have reached a point where we can continue our schools in operation for six months [nearly twice the period at that time] without unduly burdening the people.*"

The Legislature failed to act upon Mr. Orr's recommendation. Why? The answer to this question is given in the following letter to the *Evening Post* from Mr. Woodrow Wilson, author of the work on 'Congressional Government' which has attracted so much attention, a native of the South who stoutly opposes the Blair bill, as do so many of the most clear-sighted Southerners:

"In the winter of 1882-83 I spent some time in Atlanta while the Legislature was in session. The project of Federal aid to education was already then being pushed. One day I dropped into the gallery of the State Senate Chamber for an hour, and chanced to find a discussion in progress upon a proposal to increase the appropriation for education, as Mr. Orr had urged that the State was so abundantly able to do. Only a small minority favored the measure for heavier taxation. The majority supported a counter-resolution that the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress be requested to do all in their power to secure the passage of a law giving aid from the Federal Treasury to education in the States. I heard one speech made in opposition to this begging resolution. It was a sturdy appeal to the self-respect and independence of Georgians, in view of what the speaker treated as the unquestioned ability of the State to support a school system worthy of so great and pros-

perous a commonwealth. No attempt was made by the majority to answer his argument, which, like Mr. Orr's plea, was indeed unanswerable. The majority kept silence, and contented themselves with passing the resolution appealing for outside help to do what by their very silence they confessed they were able to do themselves. It was evident that no increase in the State appropriation for public education would be voted so long as there was the least prospect of aid from Washington. The whole performance impressed me as a startling declaration, upon the part of a well-to-do community, of its deliberate determination to enjoy the easy position of a beneficiary of the national Government to the fullest possible extent, rather than to be independent and support a good school system by its own unaided efforts."

Last week there came to light two more strong proofs that the South does not need any educational appropriations from Washington. The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina for the last school year shows that there had been an increase over the previous year in the school expenditures of \$51,693, being nearly 10 per cent.; in the number of pupils enrolled, of 13,850; in the average attendance, of 12,583; in the number of schoolhouses, of 214; and in the length of the school year, of nearly a week. "Upon the whole," says the Superintendent, "our educational outlook is encouraging in every aspect except one," which is the annulling by the Supreme Court of two statutes relied upon to increase the school revenues, thus requiring an increase in taxation, which so thriving a State can easily stand. We have also just received the last annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Florida—a State where there are nearly as many negroes as whites, and consequently a heavy burden of black ignorance. The Superintendent reports that the public-school system is in a most prosperous condition, as will readily be believed when he proceeds to show that the number of schools increased during the last year from 1,504 to 1,724; and that "the number of school-children between the ages of six and twenty-one years (which is the school age by law), according to the school census taken in the year 1884, was 66,798, of whom, by the annual reports of the County Superintendents, there are enrolled for attendance upon the schools for the year ending September 30, 1885, 62,327, and in daily average attendance 45,850, a percentage of enrolment and daily attendance equal to any State in the Union as reported from the educational departments." And we may add, much better than Mr. Blair's own State, since in New Hampshire out of 79,120 children between the ages of five and seventeen inclusive, shown by the census of 1880, Superintendent Patterson's last report shows that only 63,656 were enrolled in school, or less than 81 per cent. of all, against more than 93 per cent. in Florida, and the average attendance (45,159) was less than 71 per cent. of those enrolled, against more than 73 per cent. in Florida.

It is now going on four weeks since the Blair bill came before the Senate. The protraction of the debate has been in every way most fortunate. It has given ample opportunity for public opinion to crystallize in opposition to the ill-considered scheme, and the change in the attitude of the press is reflected in a similar change on the part of Senators.

The *Tribune's* correspondent reports that the friends of the bill begin to feel that it is in danger. It is notorious that there would be no question of its defeat if it were before the Senate now for the first time, instead of having been hastily endorsed by a vote of 33 to 11 two years ago. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, told the exact truth when he said in his speech last week:

"Now I say, what every man knows, that I can count on the fingers of my two hands the members on this floor who are actually in favor of this measure, who will dare avow that they are for it as an original proposition, or as one that commends itself to their judgment. But one man says: 'I made incautiously somewhere a speech in favor of it, and at a time when I did not consider the surroundings'; and another man says: 'My Legislature say they want me to vote for it'; and so on all the way round. If there could be some way of voting upon this measure without meeting these conditions, it would have practically no support. I do not believe legislation thus enacted is likely to be wise."

Members of the United States Senate ought to be above voting for a measure which they now believe to be bad because they were carelessly drawn into approving it years ago. The country respects a man who says that sober second thought convinces him that his first opinion was wrong, but it can entertain only contempt for a man who privately condemns a measure and publicly votes for it to save his consistency.

VIRGINIA COUPON CASES.

THE recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the Virginia coupon cases have already resulted in a special message from Governor Lee to the General Assembly of the State. He recommends the appointment of a commission "clothed with no other power, and to have no other duties to perform, but to urge the creditors to accept the settlement which Virginia has decreed," i. e., the Riddleberger settlement of February 14, 1882. It is hardly to be expected that the creditors will accede to a settlement which is the very thing that they have been resisting ever since the act of 1882 was passed. But, although the position of the State nominally remains unchanged, and the Governor reiterates its determination never to abrogate the Riddleberger settlement, fortifying the need of repudiating a debt, once already scaled upon the same plea, with the time-worn statements of hardships undergone by Virginia during and immediately after the civil war, and leaning upon the broken reed of the dissenting opinion in the coupon cases of 1884; nevertheless, the creditors must derive some degree of comfort from the fact that "a people so jealous of their good faith, so sedulous to preserve their good name as the Virginians," condescend to persuade at all. "Château qui parle, et femme qui écoute, près de se rendre," says the old French proverb. Still it cannot be doubted that the bondholders would be ready to enter into any fair compromise, and it is to be hoped that the appointment of a commission, even with the limited powers which Governor Lee recommends, will be the beginning of a more reasonable and businesslike spirit in the State.

The position of affairs appears to be this: Matured coupons are outstanding to an amount in excess of the entire yearly revenue of the State. If any great number of them are used in payment of taxes, or to prevent the collection of taxes, the machinery of the State Government

ernment will be materially hindered if not blocked; or very likely the coupons will become a sort of depreciated currency like the notes issued in the days of "wild-cat" State banks. Certainly a very real detriment will ensue to the State. The creditors, on the other hand, will not be correspondingly benefited, as the coupons will be bought to tender in payment of taxes only at depreciated rates. The existing state of affairs, in short, injures both parties more than it benefits either. Common sense demands a compromise. By funding the debt, both coupons and principal, into a bond to run for a long term at a low rate of interest, a compromise would be attained which would relieve the State of a great burden and danger, and give the creditors a security of an assured and steady value.

It is absurd to suppose that the creditors will fund under the Riddleberger settlement of 1882. The debts funded under the acts can be repudiated principal and interest, since the bonds do not carry coupons which are receivable for taxes; and the creditors cannot be expected to give up rights secured them by the Constitution of the United States in return for bonds unsecured by anything except a popular will fond of exercising itself in repudiation. It is to be supposed, at the very least, that the creditors will require any new evidences of debt exchanged for the old to be stamped both upon the face of the bonds and the coupons with the words: "Receivable at and after maturity for all taxes, debts, and demands due the State."

The greatest obstacle to compromise is undoubtedly the firm belief among the repudiating element of Virginia that public sentiment is so united against using these coupons as tender in payment of taxes that patriotism and fear of odium alike will prevent such use. No doubt public sentiment is powerful in Virginia, and far more powerful than in the Northern States, where law is more respected. But it takes a good deal of sentiment to prevent a taxpayer from saving 50 cents on the dollar when he can get a chance. It is all very well to tell him he is unpatriotic and injuring himself by harming the Government under which he lives. The injury is remote, the gain immediate, and fifty cents on the dollar a sore temptation. In fact, public sentiment, even when its cause is noble, unless enforced by vigilance committees, as the anti-tea resolutions were in some of the colonies at least prior to the Revolution, is of little avail against individual gain. On the contrary, there is good reason to suppose that there is a strong minority, composed of the best in Virginia, which sympathizes with the creditors, and would be glad to enter into a fair compromise, and that if the taxpayers alone had the vote a real compromise would be offered. The taxpayers, it is true, have, with great reluctance, acquiesced in the decision of the majority to repudiate, if possible, but reluctant acquiescence is not the material by which the fierce flame of resistance to law can be fed. It is significant that even last year coupons to the amount of \$50,000 entered the Treasury, and how many more were used to prevent the collection of taxes it is impossible to say. The Virginia politician ought to put it fairly to

himself whether emigrants from other States will bother themselves much about the patriotism of maintaining repudiation if they can pay business licenses in depreciated coupons, and whether in any business community, such as Virginia professes to be, there is not always a very considerable class who, provided they are protected from bodily harm, care very little for public opinion when they can make money by running counter to it.

One of the Virginia papers, the *Charlottesville Chronicle*, asks where is the victory which we spoke of in our last editorial on this subject, since the State can repudiate the principal of all its debts. The reply is, that, for the past five years or more, the State of Virginia has refused to accept these coupons as tender for taxes, and if now she turns to some other method of injuring her creditors, as the *Chronicle* suggests, it is an admission that the means which the State has hitherto used are useless. That a State should be driven by peaceable means from an unconstitutional position which she chose to take and maintain through a series of years by all forms of legal chicanery, is a great gain to constitutional government. If Virginia wishes to be dishonest now, she must be dishonest under the Constitution, not in spite of it. She would do well to ponder the noble words of John Jay in the case of *Georgia vs. Chisholm*, in which, prior to the Eleventh Amendment, the Supreme Court decided that an individual could sue a State. Objection was made that, if a State could be sued, why not the United States? Jay says the difference is this: "In all cases of actions against States or individual citizens the national courts are supported in all their legal and constitutional proceedings and judgments by the arm of the executive power of the United States; but in cases against the United States there is no power which the courts can call to their aid. *I wish the state of society was so far improved, and the science of government advanced to such a degree of perfection, as that the whole nation could, in the peaceable course of law, be compelled to do justice and be sued by individual citizens.*"*

SILVER IN FRANCE.

THERE has been a debate on the silver question in the French Chamber, on a resolution of M. Soubeyran, calling on the Government to open negotiations with a view to the reassembling of the Monetary Conference of 1881, in consideration of the sad condition of silver in France. On the 10th of February it stood, on the Paris Bourse, from 22 to 27½ per cent. below the value in relation to gold put on it by French law. In other words, a five-franc piece is worth only about 3 francs 85 centimes—that is, has lost nearly one-quarter of its value. M. Soubeyran is a financier of good standing, with a great horror of theory, and maintains stoutly that money is not merchandise, but simply a measure of value which the Government can regulate as it pleases, and he holds that the existing depreciation of silver is due to its demonetization in Germany, and to the cessation of its coinage by the Latin Union. Get Germany to remonetize, and the Latin Union to begin coining again, he says, and all will be well.

* Curtis, at p. 68.

M. de Freycinet, on behalf of the Ministry, maintained a neutral attitude in the debate, and asked for and carried the "order of the day pure and simple," which is equivalent in French parliamentary procedure to laying on the table, saying that this did not signify that the Government refused to open the negotiations asked for by M. de Soubeyran, but simply that his motion was couched in terms too imperative; that the time did not seem to have come for reopening the negotiations in question, but that the Ministry had not lost sight of the matter, and that at the proper moment they would take it up. So the order of the day was voted unanimously.

The general question of the relation of the Government to the currency was debated only between M. de Soubeyran and M. Passy. The two Ministers who spoke, M. Carnot and M. de Freycinet, confined themselves to combatting the notion that bimetalism was gaining ground with the European public. They said that it might be that Great Britain and Germany were making a dreadful mistake in sticking to the gold standard, but that it was pure sentimentalism to suppose that either of these Powers could now be induced to go back to the double standard. There is no sign of anything of the kind. The "brutal truth," as the French call it, is, as M. Leroy-Beaulieu points out in the *Économiste Français*, that England has no thought of adopting the double standard herself, but that a certain number of English bankers and economical writers are making a great effort to induce France to resume the coinage of silver. "The English," says he, "are faithful to their habitual policy of preaching to others the exact contrary of their own practice. They dissuade us, for instance, with sympathetic interest, from establishing colonies, while they themselves keep on seizing all the new territory they can get hold of. So, also, in their own home they remain firmly attached to the gold standard, but would be delighted to have France restore the double standard in all its vigor." R. speaks with equal despondency about Germany and the United States, and says that the small commercial states of Europe, particularly Belgium and Switzerland, are much more resolute partisans of the single gold standard than they were five years ago. "It is no secret," he adds, "that there has been a great deal of difficulty in keeping Belgium and Switzerland in the Latin Union." A leading Belgian statesman, M. Cocquiel, has recently, in fact, concocted a scheme for restoring the gold standard in Belgium by the sale of \$40,000,000 in five-franc pieces, which in London would bring in (say) \$32,000,000. This he would put into English consols, the interest on which he would allow to accumulate for eight years, at the end of which it would amount to over \$40,000,000 gold, or the total nominal value of the silver sold. The gap left by the sale of the silver he would fill during the eight years with legal-tender paper. What makes the situation in France more hopeless for the bimetalists is, that the distance between the old sacred relation of 15½ to 1 between silver and gold has greatly increased and is increasing. In 1881 the proportion was 18 to 1; it was 19 to 1 in 1885, and it is 20 to 1 now. Moreover, in 1881 the stock of gold in the Bank of France had fallen to \$108,000,000, and a large part of this was ten-

franc pieces below weight and unfit for exportation, while the stock of silver was \$266,000,000. Now, however, the stock of gold in the bank is \$232,000,000, while the stock of silver has fallen to \$217,000,000. In other words, the French are in a far better position to go back to the gold standard than they were five years ago.

The truth is, that it is not only England and Germany who wish other people to do what they have no intention of doing themselves in this matter of standards. Every individual bimetalist is in exactly the same state of mind. Not one of them, we venture to say, has the smallest intention of doing his own private business on a double standard, but each of them hopes his neighbors will, and would like to encourage them in so doing. In saying this we are casting no imputation on their honesty or sincerity. We simply mean that they are the victims of an immense delusion. No nation has ever yet used a double standard, for the simple reason that the human mind, as lodged in the ordinary human head, is not capable of doing so. The law has often ordained the use of a double *legal tender*, but the community has always used one standard only for large transactions. That is, each man thinks in one standard when fixing the price of what he has to sell, or making his plans for the future, although when he comes to pay a debt he will, if sharp, avail himself of the cheaper of two legal tenders.

PUBLIC FEELING IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, February 13, 1886.

In writing such letters as the present about Ireland, I feel a difficulty in keeping hold on leading principles so as to resist being unduly influenced by the passions of the moment—by the tone of the last speeches of those who sway public opinion, by the response of the people to sentiments expressed at public meetings, by the extent to which outrages prevail, and the attitude of the national press towards them. It would be easy to simply chronicle daily events, or to give a one-sided view of the subjects under consideration; but it is not easy to throw such a fair light upon the present Irish question as to help American readers in forming their own views and arriving at their own conclusions.

The return of Mr. Gladstone to power upon a distinctly home-rule policy is the most significant event in modern Irish politics. I trust it may prove to be the turning-point in our history. Its first result—the appointment of John Morley as Chief Secretary—is, to those who know his intelligent, wise, and daring sympathy with Ireland, almost bewildering. Knowing what the Castle system of government is; considering how it has changed some of those who were our best friends, such as Mr. Forster and Mr. Trevelyan; considering the sharp antagonism into which any would-be ruler of Ireland must, under the present system, inevitably be forced towards the representatives of national feelings, many of us fear we may now lose Mr. Morley. And strong though the Irish cause appears, we could not afford that loss. Several of his Irish friends appealed to him against his acceptance of the post. That he has accepted it under the circumstances is proof that he sees his way clearly to some great end. The majority by which Mr. Morley's acceptance of the chief-secretaryship has been affirmed by the electors of Newcastle, is significant of the spirit in which a portion at least of the English people are prepared to approach the home-rule question.

On the other hand, apropos of Valentine's Day, a capital colored supplement appears with today's weekly *Freeman*. Mr. Morley, kneeling with one hand on his heart, presents a valentine to Hibernia—an Irish peasant girl—who, sitting under a tree, sews at a flag inscribed "Legislative Independence." Gladstone, as a Cupid in the air, discharges his arrow at her. "No doubt," she says to Mr. Morley, "you are a very nice-spoken young man and mean what you say—but I've been so often deceived before"; the "Castle Mephistopheles" behind the tree adding, "Aye, and will again, if I have a word in the matter." Lord Aberdeen, as a puppet, hangs out of Mr. Morley's hat. The beaming countenance of Cupid with his high shirt collar is irresistibly ludicrous; while Mr. Morley's eager appealing and Hibernia's arch side-glance are admirably rendered.

Pending the vital propositions regarding the future of Ireland which are likely to be made within the next few weeks, let me endeavor to briefly sketch the state of public feeling here under these circumstances.

A strong though perhaps failing party of "No surrenders" are still prominent in Ireland, especially in the North. According to them the mailed hand is the only hand that can govern Ireland; the Irish are a hopelessly intractable race, incapable of self-government; and Catholic Emancipation was a mistake. Cromwell is their ideal in the past; Mr. Froude in the present. Then over a stratum of society that once belonged to this party a great change has come. They admit that the present state of things cannot continue, but, fearing for the connection with England, and dreading the Catholics, they, without much sentiment of any kind, look for peace in the abolition of the Viceroyalty; the establishment of county or provincial boards for the regulation of local matters; the retention of the police under Imperial control; guarantees for religious liberty; the abolition of primogeniture and entail and the removal of the difficulties regarding the sale and transfer of land. These changes, they maintain, must be final. Many high-minded, liberal, and thoughtful men hold such views.

The mass of the landowners are now only anxious that Government, whether British or Irish, should come to their relief, buy them out on any reasonable terms, and let them be quit of the whole miserable entanglement. They are making this great mistake: a portion of them are endeavoring to squeeze out of their tenants rents which, in the present depressed condition of the markets for agricultural stock and produce, cannot possibly be paid. They show no disposition whatever to meet the land reformers. Nor do they as an order show the slightest disposition to reprobate those among them who are pitilessly driving matters to extremity with their tenants; just as the National Leaguers make no attempt effectually to discountenance opposition to the payment of fair rents. There is something of the unscrupulousness of warfare on both sides.

The mercantile and commercial classes, except when directly depending upon the landlords or upon the Nationalists, are in a bewildered and distracted state of mind. They look upon themselves as the pawns on the chess-board. Their trade is hampered, credit is restricted, traffic on the railways has fallen off. There has been a decline in the value of all Irish stocks. Upon the whole they are more frightened than hurt. As yet there is no general fall in rents of the better class of houses, nor any alteration in the scale of living of the commercial community. They do not know what it is to suffer as Irish tenants were suffering before the present agitation. But if not injured they are terribly alarmed. Till within the last few months they bitterly abused the agi-

tators, upon whom they laid all their woes; their cry being that if Mr. Parnell and a dozen others were hanged, the country would settle down and all would be well. But the language of these business men is now entirely altered. They see that there is something beyond these personalities standing between them and a settlement; and their only desire is for this settlement, whatever it is to be. They have their prejudices and their fears, but "the present state of things is intolerable—almost anything would be better."

Since the elections, there has been a decided change for the better in the general feeling of the country. With the sense of their power which followed the results of the elections, has come more quietness and a greater feeling of responsibility on the part of representative men; there has been an almost entire cessation of the fierce inflammatory language so prevalent a year ago.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, in certain parts of the country, notably in Kerry, a very barbarous and deplorable state of feeling exists regarding boycotting and outrages. And so far as this is not acknowledged and effectually discountenanced upon National platforms and in the National press, so far as we try to hoodwink the British public and you regarding the real facts of the case; and so far as we, like ostriches, endeavor to deceive ourselves in the matter, so far a very sad and deplorable state of feeling exists through Ireland generally. I lately had occasion to investigate on the spot a terrible case of murder and boycotting, unconnected with land, in a remote district, to sympathize with the family of the murdered man, to gauge the sentiments of the people; and well as I thought I understood the country, never before did I so thoroughly realize the utter demoralization, the utter contortion of judgment regarding what is right and wrong, noble and base, to which the past has brought some of our poor people. I saw police huts, police protection, a system of police sway and coercion, as far as present law will permit, in full swing. Never before did I so thoroughly realize its inefficiency for permanent good.

Upon the whole, I feel inclined to take a hopeful view of the situation. A certain weariness of this contest has perhaps come over both sides. If Mr. Gladstone and his party offer anything adequate, and such as will strike the imagination of the Irish people, Mr. Parnell and the leaders of public opinion here will hardly refuse to show an accommodating spirit. They are scarcely prepared for an interminable conflict, unless upon very clear grounds. There is a certain pathos in Mr. Parnell's words at Galway on Wednesday: "I will only add, in conclusion, my conviction that the day is very near at hand when we shall have gained for Ireland the right to make her own laws upon Irish soil. When that day comes, I shall regard my mission as fulfilled. I have not entered into this great struggle out of any motives or personal ambition, but it is my duty to stand by you until these great measures are completed and gained for you." If we show a proper spirit toward a reasonable and just arrangement, it matters little whether the British public are prepared to endorse such an arrangement at first or not. An amalgamation of the best British and most representative Irish views regarding a settlement, once effected, could not easily be dissolved. In the assurance of ultimate success, we could afford to bide in a very different temper from that in which we have hitherto awaited reform. If there were no reason for the desire of separation between the countries, there would be no difficulty in allaying fears of its occurrence. When the tendency of the whole world is in the direction of religious freedom, there should be no difficulty in remov-

ing the fears of those who dread in Ireland a return to the ideas and methods of the Middle Ages. The real difficulty will rest in Ireland with ourselves, as to how to allay and to keep in check the demoralized attitude of our people regarding "law," and the preposterous ideas regarding the possible influence of Government upon the progress and happiness of the masses, which the present agitation has tended to foster. Late events in England show that she also will have to deal with such difficulties; how much more so we here, where hitherto everything had been so much out of joint. We Nationalists in Ireland, united as we are on the whole, must recognize that such an opportunity as the present, if let pass, may not soon recur.

Embittered as we are, unjust as we have doubtless been at times toward British statesmen who meant well toward us through all the miserable history of the last few years, we are not so lost to noble feeling as to be insensible to the chivalry with which Mr. Gladstone has thrown himself into the breach. The desire to show his opponents that he has not made a mistake in taking up our course, may be a powerful factor in inducing us to accept a reasonable settlement, and to work it for the best of all parties when it is made. We have often had occasion to quarrel with *Punch*, but we must join in the good wishes expressed in his lines respecting Mr. Gladstone this week:

"How will he decide? One thing's evident, quite,
If he turn to the left, or diverge to the right,
A bad bit of road lies before him.
Here's wishing him luck, a sure seat, a stout soul,
And a safe finish up of a glorious goal,
Ere the shadows of night settle o'er him."

D.S.B.

THE DUCHESS OF PORTSMOUTH.

PARIS, February 11, 1886.

M. FORNERON has written, since 1878, three important historical books. His first was a study on the Dukes of Guise and their epoch, in two volumes; the second was more important, it was a life of Philip II., in four volumes. Lately M. Forneron has abandoned the sixteenth century. He first gave us a 'General History of the Emigrés during the French Revolution,' and now he has just published a volume on Louise de Kéroualle, the famous Duchess of Portsmouth. It is difficult to see how an historian who has been living as it were with the Lorraines, with the great men of the sixteenth century, with the stern and cruel Philip of Spain, could have been drawn towards the light and frivolous Frenchwoman who was one of the mistresses of Charles II. It can only be because he considers the little Bretonne, Louise de Kéroualle, as an instrument of the policy of Louis XIV.; and he says, indeed, "She helped us to get our Flanders, our 'Franche-Comté.' We ought to give everything to our country—all, except our honor; the Bretonne reserved nothing. Her memory is marked with infamy in England; the English cannot forgive her for having subjected their country during fifteen years to the policy of Louis XIV., and for having allowed the consolidation of our territorial unity." France on her side has not been grateful, and has almost forgotten the name of Louise de Kéroualle.

Many pamphlets were written in old times against her. The 'Secret History of the Duchess of Portsmouth' is the best known, but it is full of errors, and is a novel rather than an historical document. Louise de Kéroualle was of a very old family of Brittany. She belonged to one of the four great families of the Bishopric of Léon, to the Penhoëts. The children of one of the Penhoëts assumed the name of their mother, who was a Kéroualle. Louise de Kéroualle became one of the *filles d'honneur* of the Duchess of Orleans, Henrietta of England. Henrietta, the sister of

Charles II. and the wife of the brother of Louis XIV., was admirably placed for uniting the two Kings of France and of England. Charles II. was inclined to the French alliance, but during the first nine years of his reign he had already twice abandoned Louis XIV. The interests of his people stood between him and a policy which tended to give to France the Scheldt and the Rhine. In December, 1669, however, a project of a treaty of alliance was made between the King of Great Britain and the King of France. Louis XIV. was allowed in this project to conquer and to keep for himself the Spanish provinces on condition of paying 200,000 pounds, and 800,000 monthly as long as the war lasted; moreover, he had to pay the English troops that might be employed. This project was the work of Arlington. Madame the Duchess of Orleans was sent to England as a negotiator, and took with her Louise de Kéroualle. The young French woman made a great impression on Charles, who was tired of the imperious Castlemain and of the vulgar Nell Gwynn. He remembered her, and after the sudden death of Madame, Louise de Kéroualle was sent to England, and was appointed lady-in-waiting of Catherine of Portugal. She had a mission; she was the agent of the French diplomacy, the ally of Louvois and of Louis XIV. himself.

"I have just seen this famous beauty," says Evelyn in his diary. He describes her as having an infantine, childlike face. This child had a terrible will, as the event proved. The Ambassador of France in London was Colbert de Croissy, a man, says Saint-Simon, of a wise if mediocre mind, who had much application and sense. He was an *ex-président à mortier*. We nevertheless see him go to Lady Arlington's house at Euston with Louise de Kéroualle, knowing that Charles II. would leave Newmarket and pay visits to the young lady, who so far had not yielded to the King's caprice. Charles came every two days for a month. It has been said in various pamphlets that Louise was dressed by Lady Sunderland and by Lady Arlington as a bride, and that they went through the mock ceremony of a marriage. The English ladies laughed at the bad English of the French girl (see Evelyn's 'Secret History of the Reigns of Charles II. and James II.,' etc.). One thing is certain, the son of Louise de Kéroualle was born nine months after the festivities of Euston. Madame de Sévigné writes to her daughter: "Kéroualle is in the family way. Is it not strange? Castlemain is in disgrace. That is what they do in that kingdom."

The object of Louis was threefold: he wanted an alliance with England, a Catholic profession of faith from Charles, a marriage of the Duke of York with a princess chosen by himself. The alliance was made against Holland, and Charles II. declared war on the States in March, 1672, six months after the visits to Euston. Colbert de Croissy was not quite tranquil. He knew that Charles could not be trusted, that he went from one thing to another; that if he was one day under the influence of the languid Frenchwoman, he returned the next day to the Duchess of Cleveland, or forgot himself with Nell Gwynn. Louise was intelligent; she soon understood that the King would be lost if he declared himself a Catholic, that the Duke of York was unwilling to marry the Duchess of Guise, as proposed by Louvois. She had her own candidate, a daughter of the Duchess of Elboeuf, who was handsome and poor. She afterwards rallied to the idea of a marriage with a Princess of Modena.

In 1672 she begged Pomponne to ask Louis XIV. to grant her permission to be naturalized an Englishwoman, so as to be able to profit by the presents which the King of England might make her. The permission was granted, and she became Countess of Farnham, Duchess of Pen-

dennis, and almost immediately this last title was changed into the title of Duchess of Portsmouth. She received also the ducal estate of Aubigny in Berry (which had been erected into a duchy in 1422 by Charles VII. in favor of John Stuart); but Colbert, though he made her this donation, avoided making the Duchess of Portsmouth a French Duchess, which was her greatest ambition.

In the spring of 1674, a few weeks before the battle of Seneff, Charles II. seemed to become colder toward France and the cause of Louis XIV. At the same moment the Duchess of Portsmouth became ill. We can read in the official despatches addressed by Rumigny, a Protestant, to Pomponne, a Jansenist, the real nature and the causes of this illness. It is enough to say here that Charles tried to console her with great presents. When she was well again she was alarmed at the arrival of a person who had once been almost promised to Charles, the handsomest woman in Europe, the triumphant Duchess of Mazarin. The Duchess of Mazarin, who had quarrelled with the French court, embarked in Holland, and had arrived in London in men's clothes, with two women, five men, and a little Moor. As Hortensia Mancini, she had made a great impression on Charles when he was in exile in France. She was one of the famous nieces of Mazarin: her life was a romance, a long series of adventures. She was well received by the Duke of York, and Charles sent his compliments to her. "She is handsomer," writes Rumigny, "than all there is in England. She has entered the English court as Armida entered the camp of Godfrey." The Duchess of Cleveland left the court; Nelly Gwynn went into mourning; the Duchess of Portsmouth was ill—she had just miscarried. Charles seemed an easy prey for the bold and handsome Mazarin. The honest Rumigny lost his head in all the manoeuvres of the English court; a shrewd "homme d'robs" was sent to him in the person of the *Sieur Courtin*, who had been an intendant. Courtin saw that the Duchess of Mazarin was an unruly, ungovernable person, while the Duchess of Portsmouth was a safer ally. His diplomacy was therefore directed against the niece of Mazarin and Saint-Réal, who accompanied her and was her adviser. But the Duchess of Mazarin was her own worst enemy; she became only one of the favorites, she did not become *the* favorite. The Duchess of Portsmouth found, after a while, that she could accept her, as she had accepted others; she was not really dangerous. The despatches of Courtin on the subject of all these ladies are truly amusing and characteristic. After Courtin came Barrillon, whose accounts are surely the most important and extraordinary historical documents that can be imagined. The letters of the French Foreign Office show us how much each conscience was worth. Louis XIV. was obliged, in order to keep England quiet while he continued his great war, to buy King, mistresses, statesmen—whatever could be bought.

Charles was forced at times to give way to public sentiment, but he invariably returned to his natural political inclinations. He prorogued his Parliament as long as he could; he did all he could for France. His private life can also be summed up in a word: he was faithful in infidelity—he always returned in the end to his Frenchwoman. Barrillon once writes to the King (January 13, 1694) that Charles, after having taken him to his bedroom, said: "Madam of Portsmouth and the Duke of Richmond, her son, are, of all persons in the world, the ones I am most fond of." With all her enemies, the Duchess of Portsmouth was able to resist the storm of the great Papal plot denounced by Titus Oates. She found an ally in Sunderland, another in Godolphin. She pronounced in favor of the Prince of

Orange against Monmouth. She became intimate with the Duke of York, with Rochester. She sometimes alarmed Barrillon: she was a real diplomat, and she became the true sovereign. Louis XIV. ordered that the estate of Aubigny should become a French duchy, and sent her the letters-patent. He signed letters of naturalization for Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond. Her court at Whitehall was sumptuous; she held a *levée* every day, like a queen. Charles often spent the evening in the great gallery, playing *bassette* with Madam of Portsmouth and Madame de Mazarin. On the evening of February 12, 1685, he got up, had a stroke, and fell. The Duchess of Portsmouth sends for Barrillon at once; she tells him that the King is Catholic at heart. Barrillon speaks to the Duke of York and to the Queen; a monk is introduced mysteriously near the King, who died five days after having been struck down by paralysis.

The new King, James II., made a visit to Madam of Portsmouth an hour after the death of his brother. He wished to keep the French subvention and the friendship of Louis XIV. The Duchess determined to go back to France. She had 130,000 francs income, besides great savings invested in France—furniture, jewels, 250,000 in gold which she had received immediately after the death of Charles, 50,000 francs of *rente* which had been promised to her son from the confiscated estates of Grey. She lived fifty years longer, survived all her contemporaries, and only died in the middle of the reign of Louis XV., in the midst of a new generation who hardly knew of her. Under the Regent, Saint-Simon speaks of her as "deeply converted and penitent, very much embarrassed in her affairs, obliged to live in the country." Her pensions had been suppressed in England, and she had creditors in France. Her son is thus described by Saint-Simon: he was "without religion, lost himself in wine and debauchery, and, from the handsomest creature imaginable, became the most hideous." The Duke of Richmond died first, in 1723. Two years afterward the Duchess of Portsmouth lost her sister Henrietta. She lived herself seven years later, chiefly at Aubigny; she founded there a convent of sisters. In October, 1734, she came to Paris to consult some doctors, and died November 14, at the age of eighty-five years.

Correspondence.

THE MARYLAND APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your New York letter from "Civil-Service-Reform Democrat," in reply to your Baltimore correspondent "O. L. D.," is a wise and timely reminder to the civil-service reformers of Maryland that the President of the United States has something else to think about and to do besides making appointments, and, he might have added, *Maryland* appointments at that. Civil-service reformers may be classed as political specialists, and, like all specialists, the price they pay for their peculiar qualifications to speak on that subject is but too often an ignorance of or indifference to other matters of at least equal importance. Who shall say that the President of this country must ignore the silver question, the tariff question, and the complex question of administrative reform, in order to determine with absolute certainty the personal character of applicants for appointments? And I say, without hesitation, that such is the price of that certainty.

But their reflections on the President are pec-

uliarly unjust when we consider the political situation in Maryland. It is a well-known fact that easy access to the source of Federal patronage has made it a revered tradition at Washington that the Baltimorean in politics, whether for amusement in leisure hours, for patriotic motives, or professionally, is a nuisance; wherefore the judicious shun him, the good pity him, and the wicked use him or else laugh at him. The cause of this unfortunate state of things is not difficult to discover. The good Baltimorean is, in politics, eloquent, but weak and irresolute. His talk leads one to expect great things, but his performance is disappointing in the extreme. He is the Dimitri Roudine of politics, except that he is generally well-to-do and never dies on the barricades.

A sad illustration of this peculiarity was seen in the campaign of last fall. The good Baltimorean went to Washington, and, with an eloquence which would have been more effective had it not been for the tradition of which I have spoken, assured the President that Gorman was a wicked man whom the citizens of Baltimore abhorred, and whom they would consign to his political grave at the first opportunity. Gorman replied, and assured the President that the good Baltimorean was doing him a cruel injustice; that the good people of Baltimore loved him above all men; that he was their "favorite son." And Gorman called to witness great numbers of the most prominent business men of this city, who admiringly listened to the most shameless avowals by their favorite of his devotion to the spoils system, and heard him proclaim, amid the noisy applause of his horde of rougs and heelers, his sole responsibility for the appointment of Higgins and Thomas and Mahon, and distinctly divide with the rest of the Maryland delegation the credit of the best appointments from this State. And these representative men of Baltimore poured in the coffers of this same Gorman thousands of dollars, and elected him and his creatures as the only true representatives of the political opinion of Baltimore. Gorman and all that that implies was the one and only issue of last fall's campaign, as it was fought in this city. The speakers on both sides emphasized this personal element, and on that issue Gorman, with shame to us be it said, triumphed as he never triumphed before, electing a solid delegation from Baltimore. After that, not only Gorman but the public voice of this city pronounced for Higgins and Thomas and Rasin and Mahon and for all that may follow.

No, after that overwhelming disgrace, let us be silent, or, if we must talk, let it be in sackcloth and ashes and with a conspicuous modesty becoming our merits. And, above all, let us not open our lips to cast upon such a man as Grover Cleveland the responsibility of our own shameful shortcomings. The burdens of our wise and patriotic President are already sufficiently great. He will need all his strength to correct the folly of his own party, and to contend with success against the bitter hostility of enemies rendered furious by the success which they feel must attend his course. The duty of civil-service reformers at this time is clearly to uphold the hand of the one strong man upon whose wisdom and will depends the success of their cause for a long time to come, and to recognize in the mistakes of the President, in the matter of appointments, only fresh illustrations of the truth that competitive examinations will ever remain the sole remedy for the evils of which they complain, until we can elect Presidents miraculously endowed with a perfect knowledge of the character and qualifications of each and every applicant for office, even from Maryland.—Very respectfully,

ROGER W. CULL.

BALTIMORE, February 27, 1886.

A MICHIGAN INDIAN RESERVATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In 1855 the United States made a treaty, which was in fact a trade, with several bands of Chippewas in Michigan. The whites coveted the lands which these Indians then possessed, and the United States helped them to gratify their greed. These Indians gave up their lands in all other parts of the State, and accepted in return two or three tracts far removed from the then frontier, the largest of which was 138,000 acres in one body in Isabella County. Besides this land, the Indians were to receive sundry sums of money, consisting of annuities, for twelve years, of agricultural funds, school funds, aid for building and running mills, shops, building houses, procuring teams, mechanics, teachers, and missionaries for a period of ten years—in all, something over \$300,000. In 1856, and several years immediately following, about 1,500 Indians went upon the Isabella Reservation and settled there.

Now, although such was not the understanding, yet, in point of fact, this was from the first just such a movement as is contemplated now in the Senate bill of Mr. Dawes, in which it is proposed to patent their lands to the Indians and hold their patents in trust. Here, the Indians were to go upon the reservation and make selections as follows:

Each head of a family, husband or widow, 80 acres;

Each family of orphans of two or more, 80 acres;

Each single orphan under 21 years, 40 acres;

Each single person over 21 years, 40 acres.

Having made their selections, the Indian agent would forward the name of the person and the description of his land to the Department of the Interior, and the Secretary would issue to the Indian a certificate to the effect that his selection was recorded and his rights in the land acknowledged, and would be protected to him and his heirs forever, the United States being a perpetual trustee for the estate. The proposition now made is to limit the term of trusteeship to twenty-five years.

Well, the Indians went at their new mode of life with some hopefulness, and a good deal of stolidity. They had already been in contact with a rapidly increasing white population for nearly half a century, and with the French and British for a much longer period. The wiser ones among them had learned that there was nothing to be hoped for from the whites, but the great mass were thoughtless, ignorant, governed by impulse, and ready to be cajoled by any white who had the courage to go among them for purposes of gain. The presence of a public crib always draws that class of animals that would rather steal a living than get it honestly, even if the one required no more labor than the other. This \$300,000 which it was known would in ten years be paid out to and for these Isabella Indians drew to the reservation the usual crowd of whites, who went simply and solely for what money they could in one way and another capture from the Indians. Had the United States hung or shot every white man who went upon the reservation, and left the Indians entirely alone to lapse to savagery, the result would have been vastly better than it was.

Almost the first thing done was for the Indian agent to permit his brother-in-law to open a store on the reservation. The Indians were tempted in every way to buy. There was no need to pay. Accounts were kept, and when the agent brought money the store was paid first, and if anything was left it went to the Indians. The United States built a grist-mill there, and paid a man to run it; but when the Indians got to raising grain, the storekeeper apparently arranged with

the miller to keep out of the way and leave the mill idle. That forced the Indians to buy flour and meal of the store. The most extravagant prices were charged for everything, and the Indians were robbed as completely as if they had been "held up" periodically by highwaymen. Then, too, finding that they could not get grain ground, they quit trying to raise it. Government furnished them teams, but white men sneaked upon their reservations, made them drunk, and coaxed them into some foolish trade whereby they lost their teams. They had schools and teachers supported by the United States, but they got no practical knowledge. They had churches, but their religious culture did not make them moral or save them from terrible degradation, into which they were easily led by the white men among them. Instead of enabling them to understand the value of their property and the worth of money, and the importance of keeping them, their education seemed only to make them acquainted with the white man's vices. Yet some of them were doing well, in spite of these obstacles. Gradually the little patches of clearing grew around their homes, and a few were giving promise of success as farmers, and they were doing it, too, without help. Had they received the encouragement of practical farmers, who could have been sent among them as agricultural missionaries; their advance would have been much more rapid; but they were literally surrounded by enemies.

Their land was covered with white pine. White men wanted it. They set about getting it by fraud, and finally succeeded. As long as the title to the land remained vested in the United States, it was dangerous to steal this pine. Hence they must in some way get the title into the hands of the Indians. Then they teased the Indians into a state of unrest with the thought that the United States treated them like children and slaves, and made them believe that the reason the white man was better off than the Indian was because he owned his land himself and could sell it if he wanted to do so. They made the Indians themselves appeal for the ownership of their lands. This was backed up by a hypocritical pretence made by agents, missionaries, and the men who wanted the pine, that the Indians were civilized, Christian people, whose manhood ought to be recognized by making them feel that they were masters of their own destiny. The scheme succeeded, and the treaty of 1855 was amended in 1864. The Indians would be given their lands in severalty without encumbrance. They were, as a precaution adopted by the Administration at Washington, to be classified. All who were competent to take care of their property were to receive patents without limitation. Others would receive patents, but could not alienate them without the knowledge and consent of the Secretary of the Interior for the time being. But this safeguard of the Government amounted to nothing. Out of 1,700 who received patents in 1871-2 all but 48 were classed as competent to take care of their own property, and yet it had been virtually stolen from most of them even before the patents were issued, and it was but a short time until all but a very few of them were driven from the homes in which they had been protected nominally by the United States since 1856, and were doomed to pauperdom and a steadily approaching extermination.

They have been for years and are to-day, all save a very few of them, in a hopeless state of ruin, while, if the United States had increased instead of ending its term of trusteeship, and had compelled its agents to actually take care of the rights of these people, forcing the ravenous whites to move off and remain away, the Indians would have been worth millions through the sale of their pine alone, and there would have been

no possible reason why they should not have been able to secure for themselves the benefits, not of a merest smattering, but of a thorough practical education; and the power which that would have given them would have been a greater protection than the whole United States army could give. The formation of any new policy will be unwise and unsafe that does not profit by this fatal experiment in Michigan. CHARLES ELLIS.

EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the review of Part II of the 'New English Dictionary,' which appeared in your issue of the 4th inst., the writer has, I think, done injustice to the editor of that work in several instances, two of which I will now notice:

So far from its being true that the title of anti-slavery is not "explained in the 42 columns devoted to anti- and its compounds," on page 364, there are four successive quotations, each of which contains it; the last being from one of Wendell Phillips's speeches.

Then, the writer takes exception to the assertion that *approve* in the sense of 'approve' is "often used in the United States"; and says: "We have never heard the word, or heard of any one employing it." But Worcester informs us in his dictionary, after mentioning the disuse of the word in England: "It is, however, employed by the American clergy as a sort of technical term in the sense of *to license*, or *to give license* or *approbation to preach*."

I am very much surprised at the reviewer's statement with regard to the omission of the special use of *author* in the sense of 'editor,' which, he says, was "a common employment of the word during a large part of the last century." That such a "common employment" should have been overlooked by more than 1,300 readers, as well as by many modern lexicographers, is not only one of the strangest, but one of the most inexcusable omissions of the 'New Dictionary.' I wish very much, therefore, that the writer of the review would favor the readers of the *Nation* with some quotations in proof of his assertion.

J. P.

February 24, 1886.

[Our correspondent's points will be taken up in the order in which they are made. In the case of *anti-slavery*, it is sufficient to say that a quotation illustrating the use of a word is not a definition of that word. Our notice specifically mentioned that *anti-slavery* occurred in the Dictionary; but that it might perhaps strike an American with surprise that no explanation of it as the name of a definite party existing at a definite period was to be found. No such explanation can be found. As a matter of fact, we did not insist that it ought to be found.

Our correspondent's remark about *approve* does not even touch the point made, and, besides, gives a wrong impression of what we did say. In the Dictionary it is definitely asserted that *approve* is "often used in the United States" in the general sense of "simply 'approve.'" This is quite another thing from the technical sense of 'license to preach,' as quoted by our correspondent from Worcester. Nor, again, did we in this case deny the fact of the word being used; we simply denied that it was *often* used. Nothing has been brought forward in the letter given above to impeach the correctness of this assertion.

In the case of *author*, we really cannot consent to the view implied in our correspondent's words, that any amount of ignorance, however astounding, on the part of modern lexicographers or the "1,300 readers" for this particular dictionary, can be fairly held to counterbalance any amount of knowledge on our part, however slight. Our knowledge on this point, moreover, is not slight. If our correspondent will examine the early volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, begun in 1731, or of the *London Magazine*, begun in 1732, or of the *Scots Magazine*, begun in 1739, or of the *Universal Magazine*, begun in 1747, he will find that communications addressed to him whom we should now call the Editor were then addressed to the Author of the particular magazine. We mention these periodicals because the sets of them are very long, and because, with one exception, they survived into this century, and, as a consequence, are more likely than others that could be named to be found in public libraries. As our correspondent asks for specific references, however, that disposition of human nature to oblige people who at heart are not anxious to be obliged leads us to furnish a few. In the *London Magazine* for 1752 he will find on pages 31, 67, 69, 154, 184, 202, 227, 228, 247, 298, 311, 322, 323, 356, 360, 365, 367, 374, 375, 391, 417, 422, 454, 458, 463, 511, and 550, letters from correspondents addressed "to the author of the *London Magazine*." Illustrations from the *Gentleman's Magazine* could not be so readily furnished, for correspondents usually addressed the exalted being who presided over that periodical as "Mr. Urban"; but a sentence from the preface to the completed volume for this same year, 1752, may perhaps be of interest to our correspondent. "From another imitator," it is said, "we have had fairer treatment; the author of an Edinburgh magazine, as he copies our best pieces, sets before them or after them *Gent. Mag.*" It must not be supposed that this method of address was peculiar to this type of periodical publication. We have before us at this very moment of writing a volume containing the London newspaper entitled *The Saint James's Evening Post*, for the years 1748 and 1749. Every letter to the one we should now call the editor is addressed "to the author, etc." There is no need of multiplying instances; but our correspondent can rest assured that if it be deemed worth while, we can easily furnish a separate instance of this usage to each of his "1,300 readers." Later in the century the term *author* was abandoned; and to some extent certainly, if not universally, *printer* took its place. It was, for illustration, "to the printer of the *Public Advertiser*" that the letters of Junius were addressed. When the term *editor* came to be employed, we shall hope to know when the new dictionary reaches the letter E.

So far from intending to do injustice to the work reviewed, which we look upon as an indispensable requisite in English study and an honor to English scholarship, our words were very carefully weighed so as not even to do it unintentional injustice. Mistakes in details must inevitably be made, and it is neither fair to the public nor ultimately beneficial to the Dictionary to deny them or to overlook them. The subject of Americanisms, in particular, is

one of peculiar difficulty, because so constant is the communication between all parts of our country that terms and phrases strictly characteristic of one section are always liable to be transplanted, and to turn up occasionally in spots most remote from their place of origin or of general use. Our language was therefore in every instance cautiously guarded, and we have a right to ask that those who except to it shall base their criticism upon what we actually did say, and not upon the false impression they form from careless reading as to what we said. —ED. NATION.]

CHALLENGE AND BANTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The common people in the eastern part of Nova Scotia use "banter" in the sense of "challenge." It is the word with them for the idea. Boys say, "I banter you for a race," "I banter you for a jump." They never use banter in the sense of raillery. JOHN FRASER.

Boston, February 23, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: As was stated by a correspondent in the *Nation* of February 18, the use of the word "banter" in the sense of "challenge" is quite common in parts of Ohio. If I am not mistaken, however, there is a marked difference in the use of the two words which is worthy of attention. So far as I have observed, the word "challenge" is almost invariably used when any element of formality is involved; but when this is lacking "banter" is very frequent indeed. To illustrate, the First Nine always *challenges* the Second Nine to a match game of ball, but Jack meets Jim along the road and "*banter*s him for a race." When the word is used in this sense it is almost always followed by the preposition "for," as above. These distinctions would be obvious to any one in the localities covered by my observation. If they do not obtain elsewhere, will some one please let us know? W. H. J.

IND. UNIV., MUSCOGEE, I. T.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I write to substantiate the statement made by a writer in the last number of the *Nation* relative to the use of the word "banter" in the Southwestern States. Being a resident of northern Ohio, where one never hears it used in the sense of challenge, but now visiting in Texas, the statement made impressed itself upon my mind. The very next day after reading the letter my eye fell upon the announcement in the local paper that "Mr. Blank, the noted Southern athlete, is in the city, and has made a *banter* [underscoring mine] to throw," etc., etc.; and as I sat down to write the above, a youngster rushed in, and, to the query of what he had been doing, said he "had been down in the hollow making banter's." Upon inquiry, I learned he meant *challenges*.—Yours truly, JOHN C. SAGE.

DENISON, TEXAS, February 25, 1886.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your editorial note in No. 1077 you speak in tones condemnatory of the Hennepin Canal, but do not attempt to show the hollowness of much of the pretence used by Murphy in his argument. He claims that the improvement is needed to enable the Western producer to get his

wheat to market in competition with other countries contending for the foreign trade. This claim rests on ignorance and is built of misrepresentation. Let us see what the producer can do. Every mile of railroad in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Dakota is either owned or controlled by a company with an outlet at Duluth or Chicago, and there is not one of these companies that would give a local rate to the Mississippi River that would allow a water route to transport it the rest of the distance. The present local rates of railroad companies per ton are:

	10 miles	50 miles	100 miles	150 miles	200 miles	250 miles	300 miles
In Iowa.....	\$1.40	\$2.20	\$3.40	\$4.00	\$4.40	\$5.00	\$5.40
In Minnesota....	1.60	3.20	4.40	5.40	6.00	6.20	6.60

Rates from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Chicago are \$4.00 per ton. Allowing that freight on the canal can be moved as cheaply as the workers in favor of this route claim, viz., 85 cents per ton from Davenport, Iowa, to Chicago, and basing our estimates on that, our figures will be something like this:

Cedar Rapids to Davenport by rail	\$2.70
Transfer to barges.....	25
Canal to Chicago.....	85
	\$3.80

Now let us try a Minnesota point:

Ramsay through to Chicago.....	\$5.60
By rail to McGregor, Iowa.....	\$3.60
Transfer to barges.....	25
Water route to Chicago.....	1.40
	\$5.25

In this last we have taken a pro-rata mileage for the distance travelled on the Mississippi River as on the canal. As will be seen, it affects Cedar Rapids rates 20 cents per ton, and the Minnesota rates 35 cents. In neither case will it affect wheat over one cent a bushel.

Now let us try points further West:

From Des Moines, Iowa, to Chicago, the railroad rates are.....	\$5.20
By rail to Davenport.....	\$4.20
Transfer to barges.....	25
Water to Chicago.....	85
	\$5.30

Rates from Sioux City, Iowa, to Chicago are now.....	\$6.00
Sioux City, Iowa, to Dubuque.....	\$5.85
Transfer to barges.....	25
Water to Chicago.....	1.00
	\$7.10

Rates from Watertown, Dakota, to Chicago are.....	\$7.00
Watertown to Davenport.....	\$6.60
Transfer to barges.....	25
Water to Chicago.....	85
	\$7.70

When the canal assumes to help the farmer in the West it is not able to make the assumption good. It cannot affect rates from the region that is now clamoring for cheap transportation. And how will it affect rates from Dakota, where the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads make a common rate to either Duluth or Minneapolis? No amount of fine words can make a change in these rates even when used in connection with a vile open sewer for the coming metropolis of the country.

As an owner of land and raiser of wheat in Dakota, I wish to protest against being used by the boomers of the grandest humbug we have yet seen. The Galveston Harbor might have been of some value when completed, but this ditch can never carry a bushel of our grain; the Chicago scalpers will never let our Minneapolis flour pass through their greedy claws without taking all the profit a canal might save as their inspection and warehouse charges. If Chicago wants a sewer, or if Moline manufacturers want the canal, we have no objection if they will buy in their own name, but we don't want the cost charged to our account. Give us a chance, and the wheat growers will get along without Mr. Murphy. Give us a little relief from the present war tariff and burdensome navigation laws, but don't treat us to a canal we don't want and then call us ungrateful. A. M. VAN AUKEN.

OJATA, GRAND FORKS CO., DAK., February 22, 1886.

THE OHIO IMBROGLIO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In an article entitled "The Ohio Imbroglia," published last week, the author, Mr. James Boyle, says: "The Constitution of Ohio, in explicit terms, defines the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor. It states that he shall preside over the Senate, order roll-calls, and announce results of votes, etc."

The Constitution of Ohio section 16, article iii., says: "The Lieutenant-Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided." That is all the Constitution says as to the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor. It does not "in explicit terms" define his duties, nor does it state that he shall order roll-calls and announce results of votes, etc. LAWYER.

CINCINNATI, February 22, 1886.

THE REDEMPTION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In recent issues of your valuable paper you state that "the Government is virtually redeeming its silver dollars in gold at the custom-houses." We do not understand how this is done. Will you kindly explain fully and clearly in what mode, manner, or process this redemption is performed? A CONSTANT READER.

CHILLICOTHE, MO., February 19, 1886.

[Prior to the passage of the silver-coinage act, all customs duties were payable in gold. The silver-coinage act made silver dollars receivable for customs duties the same as gold. Anybody who has silver dollars can therefore get gold value for them by using them to make payments at the custom-house, or by exchanging them with somebody who has to pay duties there. It is this process which we have described as "virtually redeeming silver dollars in gold at the custom-house." Some form of redemption must be going on to keep 80 cents' worth of silver equal to 100 cents' worth of gold. We conclude that it is this virtual redemption at the custom-house that performs the office, which would otherwise be a miracle.—ED. NATION.]

A HOME THRUST AT SENATOR BLAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The experience of New Hampshire with her "valued policy" law, referred to in the *Nation* of February 18, deserves a great deal of careful attention, at a time when the Government is being importuned, on every hand, to enter upon a wholesale assumption of the duties and responsibilities ordinarily considered as belonging to individuals or communities.

If a mere lack of facilities for insurance, by throwing the danger of loss upon the individual owner, has decreased the number of fires in New Hampshire more than one-half, the question may well be raised whether the total abolition of the insurance system would not be a positive gain to the country. Individuals or communities are not going to develop watchfulness and industry if the penalty of carelessness and indolence is to be borne by some one else. Perhaps it will not be straining a point unduly to suggest that this insurance law and its result may be a wise dispensation of Providence for the purpose of giving Senator Blair a good illustration, right at home, of the beneficial effects of throwing people upon their own resources. If the Senator's

constituents can take so much better care of their property when they themselves are responsible for it, ought he not to conclude that the people of the South will do more for education when responsible for the evil effects of illiteracy than when his pet scheme shall have placed that responsibility upon the nation at large?

The *Nation* speaks of the decrease of fires in New Hampshire as "curious and unexpected." Unexpected it doubtless is, but is it curious that property should be better cared for when the owners' self-interest in having it well cared for is largely increased? The good effects of *laissez-faire* have not had a better illustration for a long while than is given by the results of this much-ridiculed "valued policy" law of New Hampshire. W. H. JOHNSON.

FEBRUARY 23, 1886.

JOHN HARVARD: A DIFFICULTY SOLVED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It appears to be clear that John Harvard was born in Surrey, at Southwark, and it is certain that when he went up to Cambridge in 1627 he was described at Emmanuel College as of Middlesex. This is the matter upon which I propose to offer some observations, with the view of removing an apparent discrepancy, for which some would account by the statement that in 1627 he was probably living in London with his mother and her husband. How far this is satisfactory will appear from what follows.

The first point of inquiry is in what manner in Harvard's time the questions addressed to a young man on entering college were put, and I think we are not without a guide which will lead us in a certain direction. When St. John's College published the first part of its Admission Register, which begins in 1629-30, it was an object of interest with me to identify, for my own information, some of the places which appear in it in a form truly grotesque. For reasons into which I need not here enter, I was led to rely mainly upon sound, and, having thus succeeded in overcoming difficulties which appeared almost insuperable, I arrived, upon independent grounds, at the same conclusion as the editor of the Register, namely, that the entries were made from statements taken down from the lips of the persons admitted; and there was no doubt uniformity of practice among the different colleges of the University.

The next point is, What was the nature of the questions? and this renders it necessary to speak of the object which they had in view. That object was not, as the man of to-day might suppose, the mere collection of useful statistics, but was to indicate for what scholarships and other advantages, restricted to those born in a certain district, the person admitted was eligible. It is ignorance of this leading fact which has led into error those who hitherto have attempted to explain the matter. The place at which the person was residing when he went up to the University, was foreign to the scope of the inquiry; the place of birth being alone material.

The chief question, then, which was put to John Harvard at Emmanuel College was, where he was born, and the entry of Middlesex leaves no doubt that his reply was "in London." It is stated that the precise locality of his birth was the High Street of Southwark, and the statement derives corroboration from that which proceeded from his own lips. The High Street of Southwark, which extended southward from London Bridge to the spot where stood St. Margaret's Hall, formed part of the City of London, being included in the City Ward of Bridge Without, so that a person born in that street properly described himself as born in London. Z.

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, February 12, 1886.

Notes.

A TRANSLATION of Dr. Paul Radestock's 'Habit and Its Importance in Education,' with an introduction by Dr. Stanley Hall, is in the press of D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

Cassell & Co. will publish early in the month the first volume of 'Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States, from the days of David Garrick to the Present Time,' edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton. In scheme this is akin to both Ward's 'English Poets' and Mason's 'Personal Traits of British Authors,' as it will contain signed biographical sketches, like the one, and extracts, criticism, and anecdote, like the other. The first volume is devoted to the chief performers who were contemporary with Garrick; and it will contain brief biographies of Macklin and Tate Wilkinson, by Mr. William Archer; of Quin and Mossop, by Mr. Robert W. Lowe; of Barry and Henderson, by Mr. Walter Herries Pollock; of Mrs. Abington and Mrs. Bellamy, by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald; of Lewis Hallam, by Dr. Edward Eggleston; of Foote and the elder Sheridan, by Mr. Matthews; and of Garrick, Kitty Clive, and Peg Woffington, by Mr. Austin Dobson. There will be four more volumes, considering in chronological sequence the performers of the Kemble period, of the Kean-Booth and the Macready-Forrest periods, and of the present time. Among the other contributors will be Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. W. J. Florence, Mr. Harry Edwards, Mrs. Agnes Ethel Tracy, Miss Kate Field, Mr. William Winter, Mr. Joseph N. Ireland, Mr. H. C. Bunner, Miss J. L. Gilder, Mr. W. M. Laffan, Dr. B. E. Martin, Mr. Clinton Stuart, Mr. Henry Norman, and Mr. Laurence Hutton.

A new edition, limited to 125 copies, is about to be published by J. W. Jarvis & Son in London (New York: Scribner & Welford) of Downe's 'Roscius Anglicanus,' the chief authority for the history of the English stage from 1660 to 1706. The new edition will be printed with notes by Garrick's biographer, Tom Davies, and with an historical preface by Mr. Joseph Knight, the dramatic critic of the *Athenæum* and editor of *Notes and Queries*.

The *Truth-Seeker* Company, of this city, will publish directly the recent discussion in the *Nineteenth Century* between Gladstone, Huxley, and others, under the title 'The Order of Creation: The Conflict between Genesis and Geology.'

A new edition of C. B. Vaux's 'Canoe Handling and Sailing' is announced by the *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company.

Mr. W. R. Jenkins, No. 850 Sixth Avenue, has added Louis Enault's 'Carine' to his series of "Contes Choisis." He announces that he shall make a venture in Italian reprints, beginning with 'Alberto,' by E. De Amicis, annotated in English.

The *English Magazine* will reproduce some of the latest drawings of the lamented Mr. Randolph Caldecott in connection with a paper from his own pen, "Fox Hunting, by a Man in a Round Hat." In no other class of designs were his skill and humor more eminent.

Like the *Harvard Advocate* recently, the *Yale Literary Magazine* celebrates an anniversary (semi-centennial) in its February issue by printing articles specially contributed by former editors, including Senator Evarts, one of its founders; Donald G. Mitchell; President White, of Cornell; President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins; Profs. E. R. Sill, T. R. Lounsbury, and C. A. Lyman; W. W. Crapo, and Charlton T. Lewis. This is a distinguished list, and the *Yale Lit.* can further say for itself that it is the oldest college

periodical in the country, and indeed the oldest monthly of any kind in the United States.

A city which sustains two first-class operas may, perhaps, be expected to support two *North American Reviews*. Such would seem to be the opinion of Mr. L. S. Metcalf, who edits the new *Forum* (No. 97 Fifth Avenue). One thing is certain, that his long connection with the *North American* has thoroughly acquainted him with the secret of that publication. His first number does not indeed contain a "symposium," but that may come later. The list of contributors to the March issue—Professor Alexander Winchell, James Parton, E. P. Whipple, Rev. Dr. R. H. Newton, Rev. E. E. Hale, Bishop Coxe, Dr. W. A. Hammond, Rev. M. J. Savage, Chancellor Howard Crosby—shows that the plan of bespeaking essays from celebrities at a liberal price will be followed here as in the older magazine. It shows, too, what a very artificial *forum* Mr. Metcalf presides over; in appearance an English review, but in fact not the natural medium of the persons we have just named, nor one called for by the amount of thought and culture seeking expression in this country. Mr. Hale lets the cat out of the purveyor's bag in his article, "How I was Educated": "The editor of the *Forum* has thought that a series of papers in which different people shall describe the methods of their school education may be at least amusing, and perhaps profitable, if only by way of caution. He has, therefore, induced a good many men to pose on his platform as 'awful warnings,' etc."

Mr. Rideing's pretty volume, 'Thackeray's London' (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.), with two good portraits of the novelist and some other interesting illustrations, is an extension of a magazine article previously published, and makes a convenient guide-book to the haunts and dwelling-places of the novelist and his characters. The slight localization of his scenes Mr. Rideing mentions as a characteristic of his art; and in consequence of this the volume is slight and sketchy, and somewhat padded with anecdote and sentimental criticism, the pages on the Charter-house and the Athenæum Club being the most substantial part.

To Mackenzie's 'Man of Feeling' (No. 5 in Cassell's National Library) the editor, Prof. Morley, prefixes an "index to tears (chokings, etc., not counted)," by way of preparation for this sentimental romance of the last century. Izaak Walton's 'Complete Angler,' we should have stated, is No. 4 in the same series.

One of the most delightful of misprints is to be found in the recent charming little sketch of 'Madame de Maintenon,' by Mr. J. Cotter Morison. Mme. de Maintenon was fond of being asked to go up higher, gratifying her pride by refusing the proffered honor, and Mr. Morison declares that "she belongs to the class of *glorieuses modestes*, as Sainte-Beuve says, with untranslatable felicity." And the English printer, with a felicity as great as the French critic's, has made it appear that the second wife of Louis XIV. "belongs to the class of *glorieuses modestes*!"

Mr. Frederick Locker, the lyrist of London, has one of the finest collections of rare and beautiful books in England; it abounds in scarce first editions and contains many curious MSS. Mr. Locker has at last been persuaded to print a catalogue of the Rowfant Library, and it will appear in March, only 150 copies being printed, a few of which will be for sale through Mr. Quaritch. Mr. Andrew Lang has written two poems to adorn the catalogue.

It may be noted that Mr. Lang is generally credited with the authorship of the clever mythological sketch in the current *Macmillan* on the "Gladstone Myth."

Dr. McCosh's recent critique of President Eliot's paper on college sectarianism has been printed as a pamphlet by A. C. Armstrong & Son. As nearly as we can make out, the Princeton President is averse to compulsory worship, but disposed to have the Christian evidences (*alias* Calvinism) taught as stringently as the classics or mathematics, allowing no difference between them as natural obligatory culture.

The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1883-84 has just emerged from the Government Printing Office. It contains the customary general review, with detailed statistics from every State in the Union, a glance abroad, and much other matter valuable for reference. A perennial interest attaches to the amount of gifts and legacies in behalf of education which private benevolence never ceases to pour out. From January 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884, it is estimated at upward of eleven million of dollars—nearly a million a month; the particulars are tabulated so far as known. Table XXIV. of "Publications, educational, historical, etc., for 1883-84, compiled from publishers' announcements," is of doubtful propriety, considering the range allowed it, and to be available ought to have been classified or alphabetized on a quite different scheme.

In contrast with the foregoing, a high degree of readability can be predicated of another Government publication, 'The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States. Section I.—Natural History of Useful Aquatic Animals, with an atlas of 227 plates.' This work has been prepared under the direction of Mr. George Brown Goode, assistant director of the National Museum, with the aid of twenty associates. It is an outgrowth of the census of 1880, and will consist ultimately of thirteen parts, all, like the present section, being fairly to be called popular science and popular reading. The fisheries statistics proper are included in the census series. Whales and porpoises, seals and walruses; habits of the fur-seal; manatees and arctic sea-cow; alligator and crocodile, amphibians; a host of fishes; mollusks, and the oyster in particular; crustaceans, worms, radiates, and sponges—these are the subjects of the several chapters. Readers, old and young, will find in them a great deal that is new, fascinating, and instructive. The plates are in a volume by themselves, and offer still further attractions.

At least three of the leading articles in the *American Naturalist* for March will arrest attention. First in order is the Rev. J. Owen Dorsey's "Migrations of Siouan Tribes," illustrated by numerous maps. Mr. I. Lancaster's "Torture of the Fish-hawk [viz.: by the Frigate-bird]," is remarkable for its graphic description of bird life on the Florida Keys—almost painful in the sympathy which it evokes for the unfortunate victim of the aerial bandits. Finally, Mr. L. P. Gratacap briefly tells of some important recent discoveries of fish remains and tracks in the Triassic rocks at Weehawken, N. J., and pictures the scene and some of the remains.

We have on our table the Proceedings of the American Forestry Congress at its Boston meeting last September—a thin pamphlet, procurable of the Secretary, Mr. B. E. Fernow, 13 Baring Slip, N. Y.; and the Proceedings of the American Pomological Society at its twentieth session, also in September, 1885, at Grand Rapids, Mich. This is a generous quarto, full of practical information concerning not only apple culture, but also that of other fruits, large and small. It may be had of Mr. Charles W. Garfield, Secretary, at Grand Rapids.

The most striking thing in the March number of the *Book-Buyer* is the portrait of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, from a private photograph by Sir Percy Shelley. It is what a picture-auction-

eer would call "very characteristic": the face has a look of strange power. Mr. Laurence Hutton's interesting and gossiping series of papers on American book plates is continued with facsimiles of four specimens, among which is the famous Harvard College *detur*. For the rest, there are the usual reviews of new books, some illustrated, among which we may note one by Mr. J. B. Millet, of the forthcoming memorial to George Fuller.

Dr. Stillé's paper on "Religious Tests in Provincial Pennsylvania" is the most substantial and valuable feature of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for January. It disposes of a prevalent notion that the colony was exempt from such tests, whereas, says Dr. Stillé, "its Quaker inhabitants did share the opinion of the whole world at that time, that an orthodox faith was an essential qualification for civil office."

Mr. Hamerton's further chapters on "Imagination in Landscape Painting" alone would make the February *Portfolio* attractive, but one can also enjoy Mr. F. G. Stephens's second paper on James Ward, the animal and allegorical painter, well illustrated, like Mr. Hamerton's; and there is begun a sketch of the late Hans Makart, by Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer. The frontispiece is an honest and effective etching after a character study by Norman Macbeth, whose son has handled the needle. A mezzotint engraving, from a landscape by Gainsborough, will ultimately adorn the book which the editor is now evolving month by month.

Parts 11-17 of the 'Allgemeine Naturkunde' (B. Westermann & Co.), are devoted largely to Africa, the people of the interior of the West Coast in especial; but also to a general anthropological discussion, and to the animal Man. The woodcuts continue most interesting and authentic, and represent racial types, weapons, implements, village architecture, etc. Several anatomical plates are beautifully colored.

Miss F. Helen Prideaux has died of diphtheria, contracted while holding the post of house-surgeon at the Paddington Hospital for children. She was one of the most distinguished women who have graduated in medicine at the University of London. At the intermediate examination she obtained the first place in honors in anatomy together with the gold medal and scholarship; and in the final examination, in 1884, she was placed in the honors list in every subject.

An effort is making, and ought to succeed, to raise \$1,000 in twenty subscriptions, to purchase for the National Museum the invaluable life casts of President Lincoln's face and hands, now temporarily deposited in the Museum at the Central Park. They were taken, as readers of the *Century* will remember, by Mr. Leonard W. Volk, the sculptor, in June, 1860. The subscription of \$50 will secure plaster replicas of the three pieces, and for \$85 bronze replicas will be furnished (or \$75 for the head alone in bronze, and the hands in plaster). There are certain conditions as to multiplying copies other than these. Subscriptions may be made to Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, 148 West Thirty-sixth Street, or to Mr. R. W. Gilder, editor of the *Century Magazine*, 33 East Seventeenth Street.

Anything which makes the relations between Columbia College and the city closer, is to be welcomed, and we are glad to see announced six free public lectures by Prof. H. H. Boyesen, on the four Saturdays in March, and on April 3 and 16. The subjects are the French Novelists; French Poets and Critics; the German Novel; the English Novel; Russian Novelists and Nihilists; and Scandinavian Poets and Novelists. The hour is 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. Tickets can be had by addressing Professor Boyesen at the college.

— President Eliot's annual novelty might be described as a scholastic photograph album. In order to exhibit beyond cavil the workings of the elective system at Harvard, he has tabulated in his report the choice of work, during three years, of the two latest graduating classes, man by man, to the number of 350. Each *cadre* has a physiognomy of its own as real and as distinct as that of the student in the flesh, and affords a basis for much interesting deduction and speculation. Thus, in order to ascertain how far the new freedom tends to smattering, to dissipation of culture, to illogical and inharmonious education, these tables were separately subjected to the scrutiny of three experts, who found, all told, only twenty-one cases open to this reproach, though they agreed as to only six. This is a very remarkable showing, and bears directly on the question, which President Eliot discusses, whether the natural and artificial restraints of the existing system do not produce a satisfactory grouping of kindred studies, without the evils incident to a formal, inflexible grouping. On the other hand, specialization appears not to have been carried to excess, and it is equally certain that "soft" subjects are not unduly in request. President Eliot demonstrates the marked effect for good in many ways of the elective system on the intellectual life of the college, and finds a happy example of the value of a varied spontaneous discipline in the composition (according to the tables above mentioned) of "a well-known small literary society in which the members enjoy a close intellectual intimacy." He concludes, in answer to a question often asked, by stating that the degree of Bachelor of Arts means at Harvard "that all Bachelors of Arts have spent from seven to ten years, somewhere between the ages of twelve and twenty-three, in liberal studies." It should be added that President Eliot does not regard the present system as a finality, but as infinitely perfectible, holding fast to the fundamental law of freedom. We observe no flaw in his argument from experience, except what may lurk in the acknowledged defects of the marking system. It would, however, meet an objection occasionally heard if in some other report it should be shown how far cramming has been fostered by the new régime, can escape detection and secure rank or honors.

— We regret President Eliot's inadequate and unsympathetic allusion to the movement against compulsory prayers, even while recording on the same page the abandonment of control of the student's church-going on Sunday. The reports of the several departments are, as usual, full of instruction. The elective system has been hopefully introduced in the Divinity School, where also "politics in the pulpit" has been countenanced by systematic "recognition, as a part of training for the ministry, of the study of social reforms." Mr. Winsor, reporting the condition of the Library, utters a gentle protest against the natural tendency on the part of instructors to demand current periodical literature to such an extent as seriously to encroach on the funds available for the purchase of books. We observe that the number of German books bought in the past two years was about double the number of French; and it is a singular result of the regulation in regard to the Freshman study of modern languages that, French being the one most easily and therefore commonly acquired for admission, German becomes obligatory upon and is pursued by much the larger number. Mr. Agassiz rehearses the inspiring story of the development of the Museum founded by his father, originally as a State institution, and calls attention to the curious coincidence that this foundation "dates from the publication of the 'Origin of Species.'" Noting the revolution

in scientific thought produced by this work, he says:

"Should the synoptic, the systematic, the faunal, and the palaeontological collections cease to bear the interpretation given to them by their founder, their interest and importance, even for the advocates of the new biology, would not be one whit lessened. If the anatomical, embryological, synthetic, and other series presented by the pupil of Cuvier from his point of view, are differently considered to-day by the followers of Darwin, they may for this very reason have gained a general interest they did not formerly possess."

—A new volume has just been published of 'Ersch und Gruber's Encyclopädie,' extending from Kocher to Koeppen. As usual in this work, much space is devoted to elaborate biographies of German men of learning who are but little known outside of their own country; but there is also a fair proportion of articles of general interest. The longest one in the volume, filling thirty-two pages, is on coal, of which four are devoted to diamonds, as one of the forms of carbon. A statement is here made which will be new to most readers, viz., that in consequence of the more frequent occurrence in late years of large stones, the value of diamonds no longer increases with the square of the weight, but simply in direct proportion with the weight. The old rule is the one given in volume vii of the 'Britannica,' published in 1878. There is also an article of nine pages, by E. Kautsch, on Konelethi, or, as it is called in our English Bible, the Book of Ecclesiastes. This gives a summary of the contents of the book, an account of the various theories concerning its authorship and the period of its composition, and a very full bibliography, brought down to 1833. The article Kongo requires more than ten pages, and comes down to April 29, 1885. The editor apologizes for printing a second article on this subject, and pleads that the article Congo no longer represents the present state of knowledge. As the latter was published in 1829, the statement will be readily believed. Full justice is done to Stanley, the author of the article quoting as well earned the praise bestowed by Petzmann as follows: "Stanley has done more than the whole scientific explorations of the interior of Africa had accomplished in thirty years; more than all European travellers who for a century had penetrated into the interior of Africa; more than all the hoary and classic ancients put together; he has collected more information than all the millions of natives possessed about their own country. There is no similar example in the entire history of discovery." The Congo Conference is treated in detail. Fourteen pages are devoted to Greek and to Roman Comedy, twenty to Constantinople, four to Comets. But perhaps the characteristics which distinguish this work from other encyclopædias can be best indicated by noting that it has an article of three pages on Theodor Kolokotronis (1770-1843), a leader in the Greek war of independence against Turkey; one of four pages on Koloman, a King of Hungary from 1095 to 1114; one of nearly four pages on the Kolaric languages, of which the Sántali or Santhal and the Mundári are the only ones that have been reduced to grammatical treatment. The letter K being comparatively barren of subjects, this may be considered a remarkable exhibit.

—The Goethe-Gesellschaft at Weimar, constituted in June, 1885, has just issued, to members only, its first publication, 'Letters of Goethe's Mother to the Duchess Anna Amalia,' edited by C. A. H. Burkhardt. It forms a handsome, well-printed 12mo, containing Burkhardt's short introduction, forty-nine letters of "Frau Aja," correctly transcribed from the originals, preserving her orthography and punctuation (therein differing from previous publications of selections), and four letters of the Duchess to Goethe's

mother, with twenty pages of notes and explanations and an index. Appended are the first report of the managing committee, a list of members at the close of 1885, and the statutes. The Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar is the society's patron, Dr. Simson, of Leipzig (Chief-Justice of the German Supreme Court and for many years presiding officer of the German Reichstag), is President. Baron von Loën at Weimar heads the managing committee. Twenty princes and princesses are members—Karl August's granddaughter, the German Empress; the German Crown Prince and Princess; and the Queen of Italy, granddaughter of the late King John of Saxony, among them. The list foots up 1,304, the United States being represented by six members. The annual dues are only ten marks (about \$2.50), and entitle members to a copy of the *Goethe-Jahrbuch*, which will hereafter be the official organ of the society. They also have the privilege of buying at half-price the previously issued volumes of this important and valuable publication up to the close of the current year until the edition is exhausted. For the first year the letters of Goethe's mother are substituted for the *Jahrbuch*. Members will enjoy special rates in purchasing later publications, which will not generally be for sale. Hence our public libraries and all interested in the study of Goethe should become members and secure copies of these publications. Mr. E. Lemcke, of B. Westermann & Co., New York, offers to receive and forward the annual dues, and, if desired, the publications also, which our tariff, however, makes dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem, unless sent by mail, when they are appraised at the pleasure of the examiner stationed at the post-office.

—The Paris papers speak in glowing terms of the reception of M. Ludovic Halévy at the French Academy on the 4th of February. Never since the reception of the Duc d'Aumale has there been such a brilliant gathering and so much animation. The new member recounted in the simplest manner the life of his predecessor, Comte Othenin d'Haussonville, dwelling as much upon the political and benevolent part of his career as upon his literary and historical labors. The passages relating to the 'Histoire de la réunion de la Lorraine à la France' were particularly felicitous. There were perhaps too many allusions to the politics of the day, both in M. Halévy's discourse and in the reply to it, and some slightly malicious hits which were calculated to please the special public of the occasion. But the French Academy has never been very republican in its tone. M. Pailleron's answer was a series of bright flashes, witty, amusing, and as remote as possible from the conventional Academic oration. It was a rare pleasure to hear the author of "Le monde où l'on s'ennuie" extolling the art which has brought into the Academy both himself and the clever author of comedies whom he was receiving. After an eloquent tribute to the power of the stage, he passed on to the recent novels of the recipiendary without dwelling too much upon his rather light plays, almost all produced in collaboration with M. Meilhac. He insisted perhaps too strongly upon the merits of 'Monsieur et Madame Cardinal' and of 'L'Abbé Constantin,' praising the healthy cheerfulness of their author. If M. Pailleron is to be believed, French gayety has given place to a sickly pessimism and to sadness. But what better proof of the contrary than the very discourse in which he said this, and the satisfaction of the audience, whom both he and the newly received member charmed by their liveliness and grace? For the two obtained an unusually brilliant success. According to M. Francisque Sarcey, both read delightfully, and who is a better judge of this than M. Sarcey?

—M. G. de la Landelle, who died recently in

Paris, aged 74 years, was a man of considerable merit and a writer of no little repute in years past. Entering the French navy as a midshipman, he served with distinction, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant on a first-class frigate, when, from political motives, he resigned his commission in 1839. He then devoted himself to literature. His first book, 'Les Français peints par eux-mêmes,' was received with much favor, and placed him at once among the popular writers of the time. It was in the halcyon days of the literature of fiction which followed the advent of Romanticism, when Balzac and Dumas were writing novel after novel with a rapidity unequalled since. De la Landelle chose for his especial line the maritime novel, for which eleven years' navigation in distant seas had supplied him with inexhaustible material. He became the French Marryat. A man of sound morals, with the strong religious opinions and the high breeding which distinguished the old French nobility, his books, like his life, were pure and free from everything coarse or vulgar, even though he described the rough manners and varied adventures of the seaman. His 'Gorgon' and his 'Nightwatches' are the best remembered of his fifty-odd works of fiction. He continued to write until his death, but his books could not find favor with a generation of readers who admire Zola and his school. M. de la Landelle's energy did not flag with the advent of old age. He took a lively interest in everything that would tend to improve the condition of man. He was truly progressive, and had an unwavering faith in the capabilities of modern science. One of the last problems to which he turned his attention was aerial navigation, in the final success of which he believed. His patriotism was sincere. When Paris was besieged by the Prussians, M. de la Landelle, then in his 60th year, donned his old lieutenant's uniform, and did good service at the head of a detachment of sailors. He was one of the oldest members of the *Société des Gens de Lettres* and an officer of the Legion of Honor. Strangely enough, M. de la Landelle has left an important posthumous work which is mainly of American interest. This work, to which he added the word "finis" only a few weeks before his death, is an historical novel called 'Robert Fulton and Steam Navigation.' M. de la Landelle had visited this country in years past, and this project of an American novel haunted his mind until last year, when, having gathered abundant material, he set to writing it. Before his book was finished he made arrangements with a friend in Baltimore to translate it, and it is expected that the English version will appear here almost simultaneously with the publication in Paris of the French original.

—Count Goblet D'Alviella, treating "Des préjugés qui entravent l'étude scientifique des religions," finds five. The first is the religious, which starts by regarding one religion as divine, and all the rest as inferior if not diabolical. The second, not less fatal to scientific investigation, is the anti-religious, which despises them all. The third is the philosophical, which seeks to find in the facts a confirmation of a preconceived theory. A fourth source of error is the tendency to hasty generalization. One man finds that priests have been strenuous in maintaining some decaying faiths, and concludes that all faiths were invented by priests. Another sees in all deities deified men. A third is sure that they are all personifications of natural forces. Another maintains that all mythology is misunderstood metaphor. Count Goblet D'Alviella thinks that there is some truth in all these theories, that one may apply to one nation, another to another, and that one must not apply one theory to all races, nor be too ready to affirm the

identity of religions widely separated by time and space. He is an eclectic. Mr. Maurice Vernes, whose specialty is Semitism, but who is interested in all religious history, goes further; he is an agnostic. He maintains not only that we are not in a condition yet to give any general theory of religions, but that we must not say anything about the origin (or origins) of religion at present. The science is in its earliest infancy—at that stage where it needs observers to collect facts and not theorizers to misinterpret them. We are always hearing such warnings in every science, but the crop of theories does not seem to diminish. Nor is it altogether to be regretted. Although the generalizations are hasty, and the one which is all-convincing to-day is laughed at to-morrow, yet they do good; for it is the interest which the theory inspires that leads to the collection of the facts which destroy it.

—All persons interested in the study of the topography of Ancient Rome will be glad to learn of the publication of a new volume of Jordan's 'Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum' (Berlin: Weidmann). The new instalment is Part 2 of vol. i (vol. ii having been already published), and is a volume of 487 pages, containing five plates and a plan of the Forum. This volume is probably that portion of the work which will be of most general interest, as it is devoted to the Forum and some of the adjacent parts, and is prepared with the aid of the knowledge derived from the extensive excavations in this part of the city during the last few years. It contains four sections—the Capitulum, the ruins of the Forum and Sacred Way, the history of the Forum, etc., and the neighboring squares and market-places. The plan is very complete and detailed, giving the present condition of the Forum rather than its arrangement at any one historical epoch; so that it is necessary to consult the text in order to reconstruct it for the past. It will be enough here to call attention to two or three important points in regard to which this book shows the prevailing views to have been changed by the recent discoveries. First, it is now agreed that the Comitium lay upon the northern side of the western end of the Forum, a distinct place, separated from the Forum in later times by a street. On the line between the two the rostra originally stood, until moved by Caesar to the spot where they are now to be seen. Secondly, the trapezoidal form of the Forum given by most plans is incorrect, and some consider its form to have been a parallelogram. Jordan, however, argues with great force that the northern side, after running parallel with the southern from the temple of Antoninus and Faustina to the cross-street (of late origin), from this point curved to the north, so that at the western extremity of the Forum it ran parallel with the front of the Curia—represented by the Church of San Adriano. Thirdly, it follows that the Sacred Way could not have run along the northern side of the Forum, as is usually assumed, but, after descending the Velia in front of the Basilica of Constantine, bent to the left, so as to reach the Forum at a point about opposite the Temples of Vesta and of Castor. From here a street (the one now uncovered) led directly along the south side of the Forum, leaving the Basilica Julia upon the left, and winding about the Temple of Saturn (the ruin with eight columns), joined the Clivus Capitolinus; but Jordan holds (in opposition, we think, to most authorities) that this continuation was not called Sacred Way.

—Sainte-Beuve said many years ago that Madame de Maintenon was "better than her reputation." This will not remain true after the many books that have been published of late upon her labors as an instructress of young girls. The excellent work of M. Gréard has done much to

rehabilitate the memory of a woman whom the world has seen heretofore through the eyes of the not unprejudiced Saint-Simon. M. Émile Faguet has found something to add to the labors of his predecessors in his little volume, 'Madame de Maintenon Institutrice' (Paris: Oudin; Boston: Schoenhof). After an able and very interesting introduction on the life of Madame de Maintenon, he gives us long extracts from her letters, conversations, and several of her proverbs, all written for the school of Saint-Cyr, to which she devoted the latter part of her life. Viewed from this centre of her beneficent activity, the character of the companion and intimate adviser of the last thirty years of Louis XIV. may inspire, if not a warm sympathy, at least respect. Her reputation has everything to gain in not resting on what she did or did not do at court in the last sad years of her royal husband.

JOWETT'S POLITICS OF ARISTOTLE.

The Politics of Aristotle. Translated into English, with Introduction, Marginal Analysis, Essays, Notes, and Indexes. By B. Jowett. Vol. I., part 2, Vol. II. part 1. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. 1885.

THE translations of the Master of Balliol have passed into the list of the accepted classics of this sphere of English literature. Protest has not been wholly wanting, but the voices of the protesters have not been potential. The student of Thucydides who sees in the "tormented" style of that great author the impress of his age, with its consciousness and its contradictoriness, may resent an English Thucydides that runs trippingly from beginning to end. The lover of Plato may object to the smoothing and flattening process which reduces the high waves of the "great ocean of the beautiful" to a gentle ripple, may object to the bridging process which carries one dryshod over currents that must be battled with by the swimmer, if the power of that ocean is to be felt at all. But to most people Doctor Jowett's crisp, clear English has a charm that no counter-charm can break. To have a Thucydides, a Plato to that one can read as a pleasure is a great boon, and if the student does not repose his faith implicitly in Doctor Jowett's version, and does not undertake to argue from the translation as from an original, even the grim professional Hellenist may be content to let Doctor Jowett have all the praise that has attended his work in this line. Doctor Jowett has been for years a great power in Oxford, and behind the translation we feel the brilliant, fascinating, moulding master, with whom many would prefer to go wrong rather than to go right with a more painstaking fitter of idiom to idiom. With Aristotle, too, the case is different. Aristotle is not literature in the sense that Thucydides is literature and Plato is literature. When one has read one's self into him there is a certain hard pleasure in the notebook style, and occasionally there breaks out something that shows the possibility of the *flumen orationis aureum* of which Cicero speaks; but on the whole the average man will be content to get at Aristotle's thoughts—thoughts of inevitable importance—without too much trouble, and Doctor Jowett has made the way easy. Aristotle may have been "superior to Plato as a poet," "he may come much nearer to the true lyric cry" than Plato, as Mr. Benn declares, but the cry is too often a cry in the night; and one longs for such a candle as Doctor Jowett brings.

The first volume of Dr. Jowett's work consists of an introduction, which is a very full summary, or rather recasting, of the eight books of the 'Politics,' with running comments and parallels of the highest interest and the most manifold suggestiveness, in which emphatic agreement and

loud dissent are repressed by a wise and large toleration. In the translation itself we must be prepared to find that the desire to make a lucid and attractive English has not only effaced much that is characteristic of the author and the nationality, but has prompted changes that involve the continuity of the thought. It is often well in translating Greek or German into English to break up one sentence into two, as it is often advisable in translating French into English to roll two sentences into one. But when we break up a sentence we must be sure not to destroy the nexus of the thought; when we roll two sentences into one we must be careful not to impose a nexus that does not exist in the original. Still, so imperfect is the condition in which Aristotle has come down to us that a certain amount of bridging is absolutely necessary, and Dr. Jowett does not seem to have gone further in this direction than Bernays has done in his admirable rendering. Of course no sensible man will object to the modern phraseology in a translation which is written, not for students of Greek, but for students of culture, and no one can fail to be entertained at finding the cant of our times in the pages of the Stagirite. Still, it may be well to remind those who think that they can dispense with the original, that any idiomatic rendering is fatal to atmosphere. The mere order of words means something. The Greek did not uniformly say "children and women"; that he had no law to force him to say "women and children" is of unmistakable significance. But as men will read Jowett's Plato and Thucydides and Aristotle who would never read either the originals or the ordinary translations, Hellenists, whose business is supposed to be threatened with extinction, will rejoice at a popularity that cannot fail to bring about a closer study of the Greek, whenever anything turns on the exactness of the rendering. The first part of vol. ii discusses many such points. The second part of the same volume, containing the Essays, is still in arrears.

"The half-understood words of Aristotle have become laws of thought to other ages," says Dr. Jowett; and in reading the 'Politics,' which reminds us so often of the fathers of the Constitution, and other theorists of the same stratification, one cannot help wondering at the effect which a perusal of this book would produce on a "worker," a "manager," a leader of the "boys," if by chance he should be forced to study the 'Politics,' which, as Dr. Jowett assures us, "continues to have a practical relation to our times," "Mugwumpery" and all. Imagine the disgust of such a one at the muddle that the so-called thinker has made of some of the simplest elements of political life, of rotation in office, of the province of the official, of the natural and sensible evolution of all office-holding. "When the state," he says in Dr. Jowett's version (iii, 6), "is framed upon the principle of equality and likeness, the citizens think that they ought to hold office by turns. In the order of nature every one would take his turn of service; and then again somebody else would look after his interest, just as he, while in office, had looked after theirs." This is almost as bad as considering a public office a public trust. But think of the ineffable innocence of a man whose sarcasm is as pointless as this: "But nowadays for the sake of the advantage which is to be gained from the public revenues and from office, men want to be always in office. One might imagine that the rulers, being sickly, were only kept in health while they continued in office; in that case we may be sure that they would be hunting after places."

But Dr. Jowett himself is little better than a "Mugwump," and we doubt very much whether he would have much sympathy with practical politicians. Still, it may be well to give, in close

ing this necessarily inadequate notice of an important book, a specimen of his reflections on the significance of the political thinkers of antiquity for the movements of our own times:

"The formula," he says (p. cxxi), "that the state is only 'a machine for the protection of life and property,' though rather worn out and discredited in our own day, had a great hold on the last generation of statesmen. When the pendulum has swayed long enough in the other direction, the world may return to the saws of political economy for the recovery of some truths as well as errors which are contained in them. At present we are living in an age which is averse to such formulas, which feels that more is needed; and the study of ancient political philosophy has helped to restore a more elevated conception of society. In Aristotle and Plato we have different types of ideal states—a perfect state on the ground, and a perfect state in the air, to which we may look as the form or example of a higher political life. Such ideas are apt to become unreal, and may even be injurious when they supersede the natural machinery of government, but, when rightly infused into the mass of human motives, they seem to be worth all the rest. They must be clothed in circumstances, and then they become to the state what the mind is to the body, what the higher thoughts of man are to mere habits and fashions."

LECHFORD'S NOTE-BOOK.

Note-Book Kept by Thomas Lechford, Esq., Lawyer, in Boston, Massachusetts Bay, from June 27, 1638, to July 29, 1641. Cambridge: University Press. 1885. 8vo, pp. 460.

IN 1642 Thomas Lechford, "of Clements Inne in the County of Middlesex, Gent.," published his 'Plain Dealing: or Newes from New England.' It was a sketch of the settlement in New England, made by one who had spent some three years there, and who was therefore competent to inform a public interested in the success of the enterprise. Lechford, who seems to have been an attorney by profession, was a Puritan, but of a peculiar pattern. He had suffered imprisonment and some kind of banishment for his opinions, and he sought New England as a haven of refuge, not improbably with the hope of also finding there recognition and prosperity. In this, however, he was mistaken. Boston was a good place for those who held with the majority, but those who held different views were neither wanted nor tolerated. It would be useless to attempt to expound Lechford's peculiar theological whimsies, but it is enough to say that when he propounded them to Thomas Dudley, they were not acceptable to the Deputy Governor. He found his hopes of professional success disappear, and a slight mistake "in going to the jury and pleading with them out of court," was justification for forbidding him to plead any other man's cause. He picked up a precarious living by copying records and drawing deeds and law-papers, consoled himself with theological disputes, and finally gave up the fight and returned to England. He was by no means a prominent actor in the early affairs of the Bay colony, though perhaps a typical one, and yet his name will always be remembered in Massachusetts history from the accident of his being an early eye-witness and recorder of events.

The little that is known of his life was carefully collected by J. Hammond Trumbull in his admirable reprint of Lechford's 'Plain Dealing,' issued in Boston in 1867. The volume under review, recently published by the American Antiquarian Society, will renew the interest in Lechford, and will give him fresh renown as an important authority on matters affecting the first settlers at Boston. During his residence here Lechford kept a memorandum book of his work as a lawyer. In it he entered copies, more or less extended, of the deeds he drew, the business letters he wrote, and the business papers which he prepared for his clients from 1638 to 1641. As this period antedates the date of the Book of Possessions for Boston, that census of owners in 1645,

new facts are thus obtained. Moreover, in many cases Lechford prepared documents disposing of property in England for his clients, or in other ways gave a clue to their relationships in the land they had so recently left. Such indications are so provokingly rare in the early records that every new scrap of information is eagerly welcomed.

The manuscript volume, after unknown adventures, became the property of the late Samuel Jennison of Worcester, whose son has presented it to the Society. Twenty-eight years ago Mr. Jennison showed the book to Dr. Trumbull, and sought his coöperation in preparing it for the press. From various causes the publication has been delayed, and it has finally appeared under the editorial care of Edward E. Hale, jr. The preface, by Dr. Trumbull, is a summary of that prefixed by him to the 'Plain Dealing.' The contents can hardly be described in detail, as the memoranda follow each other chronologically and without regard to their nature. The genealogical items can be separated more easily, and we will proceed to do that portion.

1. Augustin Clement of Dorchester, N. E., leased land in Wokingham, co. Berks.
2. John Hood of Cambridge, N. E., leases land in Halsted, co. Essex.
3. Samson Shotton of Mt. Wollaston, N. E., son of Thomas S. of Cropston, co. Leicester, mentions brother Anthony S.
4. The will of John Newgate of Boston, N. E., mentions land in Horningherth, co. Suffolk.
5. William Wilson of Boston, N. E., sells land in Dunnington, co. Lincoln.
6. Katherine Coytmore of Charlestown, N. E., states that her husband was Thomas Grey of Harwich, co. Essex, and her daughters were Parnell, wife of Increase Nowell of Charlestown; Katherine, wife of Thomas Graves of Wapping; and Susanna, widow of — Eaglesfield. She was daughter of Robert Myles of Sutton, co. Suffolk.
7. Rev. John Cotton of Boston, N. E., makes Robert Brown of Poynton or Horbling, co. Lincoln, his attorney.
8. Ralph Sprague of Charlestown, N. E., sometime of Fordington, co. Dorset, and wife Joan, daughter of Richard Warren of said F., make William Derby of Dorchester, co. Dorset, their attorney.
9. John Graves of Roxbury, N. E., makes Robert Wood of Harlow and Nicholas Campe of Nasing, co. Essex, attorneys to receive rents from his sister, the widow Lydia Ford of Nasing.
10. Elizabeth and Mary Woolcott, daughters of John W. of Glaston, co. Somerset, and late of Watertown, in N. E., appoint their uncles, Richard Vayle and Christopher Atkins of said G., attorneys. [Note in margin, write to Henry Woolcott of Windsor in N. E., and Edward W. of Axbidge, co. Somerset.]
11. James Cade of Northam, co. Devon, now of Boston in N. E., had father Christopher C., brother John, and sister Thomasine, wife of John Roe of Abbotsham, co. Devon.
12. Henry Grey of Boston had a brother who was a citizen of London.
13. Matthew Allyn of Connecticut sold land to Thomas Allyn of Barnstable, co. Devon.
14. Osmond Douch of Bridport, co. Dorset, had wife Grace and son Robert. He was afterwards of Gloucester in N. E.
15. Thomas Purches of Pagiscott in N. E. makes Daniel Adams, roper and citizen of Bristol, his attorney.
16. Edmund Brown and wife Anna, late widow of John Loverun of Watertown in N. E., appoint attorneys to collect her dower in lands in Ardley, co. Essex, or Aldham, co. Suffolk, in possession of William or George Loverun.
17. William Cole, late of Sutton in Chew-magna, co. Somerset, and Elizabeth his wife, a

daughter of Francis Doughty of the city of Bristol, make brother John Cole of Farrington, co. Somerset, their attorney.

18. Thomas Foster of Boston, cannonier at the Castle, makes Richard Foster of Ipswich, his brother and others, attorneys to receive his legacy under will of father Thomas Foster, minister. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Matthew Wimes, of Ipswich, co. Suffolk.

19. John Iles of Dorchester in N. E. owed £28 to Adam Hurden of Barnstable, co. Devon.

20. Joseph Hills of Charlestown states that he came in the *Susan and Ellen*, and that in that vessel were goods of Joseph Loomis, late of Brayntree, co. Essex.

21. Thomas Rucke of Charlestown makes Thomas Rucke of London and Thomas Plum of Malden, co. Essex, his attorneys to collect debts.

22. Edmund Hubbard of Hingham in N. E. married Sarah, widow of Rev. John Lyford, who had children Rev. Obadiah and Mordecai L. The last-named made Hubbard his guardian, who appointed William Bladen, Alderman of Dublin, and John Fisher of the same place, attorneys to sell a lease at Leballeglish, co. Ard-magh. Elsewhere Lyford is called the minister at Levelegkish near Laughgaid, co. Ard-magh.

23. John Cogan of Boston in N. E. makes Isaac Northcot of Hunniton, co. Devon, his attorney to receive any legacy under the will of his mother, Elianor Cogan of Tiverton, co. Devon, widow, deceased.

24. John Cogan appoints his friend John Stoning, citizen and haberdasher of London, to sue one John Harrison, late of Boston in N. E., for £26 he owes said Cogan.

25. John Faber of London, cooper, sells to Christopher Stanley of Boston in N. E. his house there.

26. John Cogan of Boston appoints Nicholas Carwithye, citizen and grocer of Exeter, his attorney to collect of the executors of Ignatius Jordan, of said Exeter, £66 due him by bond, and also all legacies from I. J. to C. or his wife or children.

27. Anne Coleman of Watertown in N. E., spinster, aged 16, and Samuel Hosier of the same, her guardian, appoint Jeffery Coleman of Colchester, co. Essex, and James Wade of the same, attorneys to receive a legacy for her under the will of her father, William Coleman of said Colchester.

28. Francis Godsone of Lynn in N. E. is to sell his house to John Fuller of Boston, if Edward Fuller of Olney, co. Bucks, pays £60 unto said F. G.

29. John Crabtree of Boston, joiner, takes as apprentice Solomon, son of John Greene of Hadley, co. Suffolk. Mary Greene, sister of Solomon, was to be taken by William Hudson, the younger, fisherman. Elizabeth Leger, mother of Solomon Greene, was to pay Crabtree annually £5.10, and the boy was to get £20 at the end of his apprenticeship.

30. Edward Wood assigns his apprentice Thomas, son of Henry Cooper of Little Bowden, co. Northampton, to Leonard Buttolpe, of Boston in N. E.

31. Thomas Mayhew of Watertown in N. E. and Jane his wife, widow of Thomas Payne of London, as guardian of Thomas Payne, aged seven years, appoint Richard Payne of Abingdon, co. Berks, and others, attorneys to lease lands in Whittlebury, co. Northampton, descending to said child.

32. David Offley of Boston and wife Elizabeth appoint Edward and Henry Woolcott, Richard Payne, and Christopher Atkins attorneys to sell their lands in Glaston. (See No. 10 ante.)

33. Katherine Earwing, widow, of Dorchester, makes Anthony E. of London her attorney.

34. Josiah Stanborough of Lynn in N. E. and

wife Frances, one of seven daughters of Henry Gransden of Tunbridge, co. Kent, appoint Richard Young of London their attorney to obtain their part of his lands.

35. Michael Williamson and wife Anne make Anthony Stapley of Patcham, co. Sussex, their attorney to receive of Elizabeth Geere, widow, of Lewes, co. Sussex, executrix of Dennis Geere, late of Saugus, a legacy of £50 given to said Anne by the name of Anne Panckhurst.

36. Thomas Nichols of Hingham had a brother who was the executor of Walter Nichols of Coggeshall, co. Essex.

37. Joseph Cooke of Cambridge in N. E., son of Thomas Cooke of Great Yeldham, co. Essex, makes his brother Thomas C. of Wornningfold in Essex his attorney.

38. William Sergeant of Charlestown in N. E. was formerly of Northampton, latter, and his wife Sarah was the widow of William Minshall of Whitchurch, co. Salop.

39. Lt. Robert Feke of Watertown in N. E., gent., and William Palmer of Yarmouth and Judith his wife, and Tobias Feke, aged 17, son and daughter of James Feke, late of London, goldsmith, deceased, make Tobias Dixon of London their attorney.

40. Agreement between Edward Heale of Bristol and William Pester of Salem in N. E.

41. Thomas Scudamore of Cambridge in N. E. was from Westerley, co. Gloucester.

42. Edward Hall of Duxbury in N. E. was son of Francis Hall of Henborough, co. Gloucester.

43. Samuel Freeman of Watertown in N. E. was from Mawlyn, co. Kent.

44. Thomas Matson of Baintree in N. E. and wife Anne draw for £20 in favor of George Hussey of London, on his sister-in-law Mrs. Chambers of London, widow of Thomas C., citizen and cloth-worker of London, for part of their legacy.

45. John Coltman of Wethersfield in N. E. was son of Thomas C. of Newton Harcoate in Weston, co. Leicester.

46. Richard Betscombe of Hingham in N. E., late of Bridport, co. Dorset, in behalf of daughters Mary and Martha, appoints his brothers Andrew, Robert, and Christopher to receive two legacies given said daughters by Philip Strong of the Devizes, co. Wilts.

47. Isaac Sterne of Watertown in N. E. late of Stoke Nayland, co. Suffolk, and wife Mary, daughter of John Barker of the same, appoint Thomas Gilson of Sudbury, co. Suff., to collect £5 of one Munnings of Gaynes Colne, co. Essex, due on a bond given by M. before his marriage with Margaret Barker, mother of said Mary.

48. John Bent of Sudbury in N. E. was from Wayhill, co. Southampton, and his brother-in-law was William Baker of New Sarum, co. Wilts.

49. William Talmage of Boston in N. E. had brothers Robert and Thomas, and sister Jane, wife of Richard Walker; they were children of Thomas T., who was the brother of John Talmage of Newton Stacey, co. Southampton.

50. William Longley of Lynn in N. E., son of John L. of Frisby, co. Lincoln, makes Thomas Meeke of Waynflete St. Mary, co. Linc., his attorney.

51. John Mayo of Towne Marroling, co. Kent, deceased, had by wife Rebecca, son Thomas (who had died leaving a son John and widow Elizabeth remarried to Robert Gamlyn of Roxbury in N. E.), daughters Mary of Dorchester, N. E., and Frances, wife of Steven England of Sandwich, co. Kent.

52. John and Daniel Prior of Scituate in N. E. were sons of John P. late of Watford, co. Hertford.

53. Abraham Harding of Boston in N. E. was son of John H., late of Boram, co. Essex, whose widow was Agnes Greene of Tarling, co. Essex.

54. John Floyd of London and wife Anne had put their son Thomas in charge of Arthur Howland of Duxbury in N. E.

55. Thomas Odingsell of Salem draws a bill on his father John O., of Epperston, co. Notts.

56. William Pester of Salem draws a bill on his uncle William P. in Thames St., London.

57. Ralph Sprague of Charlestown, N. E., and wife Joan, appoint John Holland of Tinnckleton, co. Dorset, to receive of John and Elizabeth Cox of Bowlington a legacy from Richard Warren to said Joan and her six children.

58. William Rix of Boston, N. E., was one of the sons of Robert R. of Kenninghall, co. Norfolk. His sister was Elizabeth Waters of K., and he mentions also Henry Rix of Pagrave, co. Suffolk.

59. Thomas Grubb of Boston, N. E., was son-in-law of Jeffrey Salter of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk.

60. Benjamin and Nathaniel Bosworth draw bills on Joseph B. of Coventry, co. Warwick.

61. John Clerk of Newbury in N. E., late citizen and chirurgeon of London, was one of the executors of widow Anne Ward of Stratford, co. Suff.

62. Owen Williams, son of Mark W. of St. John's parish, co. Cardiff, apprentices himself to William Withington of Portsmouth in N. E.

63. Edward Bridges was second son of E. B., late of Raynham, co. Somerset, Esquire.

64. Nathaniel Patten was late of Crewkerne, co. Somerset.

65. Edward Howell of Lynn, in N. E., gent., was late of Marsh Gibbon, co. Bucks. He had lands in Wotton Underwood, co. Bucks, and £100 in the hands of Richard Francis, of Marsh Gibbon.

66. Henry Russell of Weymouth in N. E., deceased, left widow Jane and daughter Elizabeth. He was the son of Thomas R. of Chalfont St. Giles, co. Bucks.

67. Thomas Nichols of Hingham, N. E., makes John Cockerell of Cockshall his attorney to receive, of Geo. N., a legacy given him by his father Walter N.

68. William James of Boston in N. E. was son of Albon James, citizen and mercer of London. He had an uncle George Strange, gent.

69. John Bibble had a wife Sibyl at Shadwell in Stepney parish.

70. Elizabeth Freestone of Boston in N. E., spinster, was late of Alford, co. Linc. She was daughter of Richard F. of Horncastle, co. Linc. Mary F. of Thimbleby, co. Linc., was widow of her uncle Robert F., who was executor of her grandfather Robert F. Her father and sister Mary were dead. Her grandmother was Mary Cuthbert, whose executor was Nathaniel C. of Warrington, co. Northampton.

71. Samuel Haskell seems to be the grandson of George Cooke, innkeeper at the White Horse in Algate, who died 13 years since.

72. Abraham Shaw of Dedham in N. E., deceased, was from Halifax, co. York, and left his oldest son Joseph S. and son-in-law Nicholas Biram, his executors.

73. Anne Stratton of Salem, N. E., was widow of John S. of Shotley, co. Suff., gent., whose brother Joseph S. was of Harwich, co. Essex, and now of James City in Virginia. She had a son William S. of Ardley, co. Essex, deceased, son John S. of Dedham, co. Essex, and daughters Elizabeth, wife of John Thorndike of Salem, and Dorothy. Her own mother was Mary Dearbaugh of Barringham, co. Suff.

74. John Pollard was late of Belcham, co. Essex.

75. Robert Hempenstall of Boston in N. E. was son of Thomas H. of Southold, co. Suff.

76. George Crispe of Plymouth in N. E. had a brother Robert C. of Southwark, co. Surrey, an uncle George C. of Blackwall in Stibbenheath, co.

Mid., and land in the parish of Word, near Sandwich, co. Kent.

77. George Denison of Roxbury in N. E. had wife Bridget, who was daughter of John Thompson late of Preston, co. Northamp., gent., and Mrs. Alice T. now of Roxbury. They claimed their legacy from Spencer Clarke, parson of Scaldwell parish, co. Northampton.

78. Thomas Allen of Barnstable in N. E., had a brother, Richard A. of Branton, co. Essex, and father-in-law, John Marke of the same place.

79. Samuel Nash of Weymouth in N. E. was from Burrough Green, co. Cambridge.

80. John Bartoll of Marblehead, N. E., was son of John B. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset.

81. Robert Wing of Boston, N. E., had a cousin Wing of Lomford, dwelling in the Lady's place, by Dedham.

We have thus gleaned the major part of the items, omitting such as relate to the Winthrops, Hutchinsons, Saltinstalls, and other well-known colonists. The book will be for years a source of information to genealogists, because in many cases these references will lead to a knowledge of other colonists. Our only regret is, that the record is so brief, and we wish that Lechford had stayed for a decade at least.

As to the editing of the volume, the less said the better. The index is based on the pagination of the original, a lazy method worthy of severe condemnation. The notes are of no value, excepting a few supplied by Dr. Trumbull. The editor seems to have done nothing but consult Savage and, in a few instances, other equally well-known authorities. Most of the notes are, in fact, an unnecessary statement of his ignorance of the person named in the text, with occasionally dreary attempts at a joke thereon. Not a sign is visible of any original research, even where such care was sure of reward. A great opportunity has been lost, and the real value of the record will remain obscured until it is reissued, or a proper abstract of its contents, with good notes, is prepared.

RECENT FICTION.

Dosia's Daughter. By Henry Gréville. Translated by Clara Erskine Clement. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

Cleopatra. By Henry Gréville. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Cradle and Spade. By William Sime. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Mrs. Dymond. By Miss Thackeray (Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie). Harper's Handy Series.

Fiammetta. A Summer Idyl. By William Wetmore Story. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Jacob Schwyler's Millions. D. Appleton & Co.

THE dedication to American friends which Mme. Gréville prefixed to 'Dosia's Daughter' has at once raised the question, Does she think this the kind of thing Americans like, or does she offer it because she thinks they ought to like it? On the one supposition, we must be fond of the inane; on the other, she must think milk and water a good diet. What of story there is in the book is as follows: The daughter, Agnes, is a small *femme incomprise* of eighteen, who, on the possibility of difficulties at home, runs away and finds a place as governess. After a fortnight, in which nothing more remarkable happens than that she must eat roast beef seven days in the week, and the half-imbecile son of the house makes uncouth love to her, she grows homesick and starts to return. At the first railway station, she meets the *ami d'enfance* who is in search of her. The con-

sequence is a wedding within a year. There are but few incidents, and they are neither fresh nor striking. The story could not entertain any one beyond her 'teens; and after the many bright, healthful pictures of young life, like Miss Yonge's 'Two Guardians,' or Mrs. Whitney's 'Leslie Goldthwaite,' with which our girls are familiar, they will find this dull.

The work of the translator is very good, so good that it ought to have been expended on better material. Not so in 'Cleopatra,' where it is as bad as bad can be. Whole sentences and even paragraphs from it might be inserted in the 'Portuguese Guide' without detection. It is a graver fault, if that were possible, that the translator knows so little English, or has so little command of it, as to put the speech of a servant into the mouths of the grand ladies, and generally to degrade the whole style.

Outside judgments of local color have but a limited value. It is more to the point that the Russians themselves insist that Mme. Gréville's pictures of Russian life are not true. They do not object to them as unjust, they even admit that much is intended for flattery; but they say they are unreal. She has seen only the surface. Her characters, be they good or bad, are the merest conventions, such as have been accepted in Europe for the last forty years. A week's travel would show as much of the country as she has described. As to incidents, the reader can try for himself how slight, how unessential, would be the changes which would transfer the scene either to Germany or France.

Upon the plot and purpose of 'Cleopatra' we have a serious criticism to offer. The heroine is a beautiful girl, noble by birth, but very poor. The only home she has is in the household of her sister, who has made a successful marriage. Such a position, always trying, becomes unbearable by the unkindness of the sister. She is rescued from it by an offer of marriage from an old general, a man of fortune and of rank sufficient to place her in the brilliant surroundings she considers her due. He conceals his love from her so completely that she never suspects it, and gives to her the protection and the indulgence of a devoted father to his daughter. For four years her ambition and her selfishness are satisfied. Then she meets in church, of all places, a handsome youth. In a few days they exchange passionate declarations of love. To this point the story is only too familiar to novel-readers. Hitherto there have been but two alternatives in the case, the one the triumph of passion over duty, the other the renunciation of self and self-pleasing for the sake of adherence to the right. Mme. Gréville has imagined a combination of the two with an ingenuity to which might be forgiven her ignoring of probability, were it not for a confusion of the ideas of right and wrong which is nothing less than monstrous. The handsome youth Ulric has been "religiously brought up," so he at once urges upon Cleopatra a divorce. "I will carry you to my home as respected as you are to-day." Cleopatra must open the subject to her husband. One spark of gratitude makes her say, "It would be a dastardly act." But before many days "a delicious torpor," "the magnetism of the dear presence," overcomes her. She will propose the divorce. "Give me strength, O God!" is her prayer. "I have not the courage to strike with a steady hand. O God help me!" She enters "the apartment of her husband with emotions similar to those felt by Christians in former times when they entered the arena." Naturally the husband objects, but at last "his old heart throbbed with pride and joy at the thought that he could perform one more good deed before leaving this world." He consents. The Church makes difficulties, so, as Cleopatra and Ulric, "just and God-fearing souls, reject all that is not

legitimate," she appeals personally to the Emperor. It is a vain appeal, and "all the religious fervor of Ulric's early education and his unhappy love boiled up within him." The husband himself must appeal to the Emperor through his special friend, a Grand Duke, who, by the way, had been the object of Cleopatra's first ambition. Apparently, even Mme. Gréville; when it came to the point, could not imagine the outrageous spectacle of a husband begging for a divorce for his own wife that she may marry again; so he is made lame, and Cleopatra goes herself. The Grand Duke asks her, "Why did you not patiently wait until God called your husband hence?" (Such a question were a moral insult if a woman in Cleopatra's position were not too low for an insult.) She replies, "Do you not see between love and duty I am dying?" So he promises to intercede for her. In no long time all difficulties disappear and Ulric and Cleopatra are married. The old general sends as a wedding present a basket of white flowers such as are selected only for young maidens. Underneath lies a picture of the Virgin, round which he has caused to be set all the jewels of his family. They start upon their wedding journey, the picture on the front seat of the carriage, that "the young wife" may be "surrounded with sweet and salutary impressions." The same evening she dies suddenly an ecstatic death. Some readers will recognize the catastrophe as a trick that has been tried before. The sophistry that has convinced the average mind that an early death is in itself an atonement has provided a convenient resource for the novelist.

The cold, hard facts of this consummate selfishness are repulsive enough; but to hide them under a veil of piety, to disguise them as devotion to Christian duty, is revolting. Such a book does more harm to morals, does more to weaken the sense of the purity and the sanctity of wedded love, than downright coarseness. Mme. Gréville's early books were accepted with a readiness beyond their deserts, because they were better in tone than worse ones. It is time to recognize the fact that such merit is at best only negative. 'Cleopatra' is not the sole proof that her standard of morals is not our standard; that there is not even that artistic sense of truth and of fitness which has sometimes been a guide when the moral vision was blinded.

Mr. Stevenson is a true wonder-worker, a wizard. For his marvels, space and time are as naught. No bounding line of circumstance refuses to yield to his bidding. Yet it is by the simplest of straightforward truth-telling that he brings us under his spell. His readers all know the houses, the streets he describes, the solemn butler, the tidy maid. They met the gentleman yesterday whose conversation he now repeats. The lady whom he presents, they saw step from her carriage this morning. Each detail verifies the fact that all the story happened, if not in the next square, then in one that everybody knows. So frank, so accurate a narrator, we think, will never ask anything of his imagination or of our own; and, with no suspicion awakened, we fall completely into his power, to be carried out of the world of sense through the most fantastic dramas—how far we know not—till the play is played, and we find ourselves, at the end, rubbing our eyes like half-wakened children. His present purpose, however, is far beyond an Arabian Nights' adventure or the clever satire of 'The Dynamiter.' He has chosen the oldest of all themes, the strife between good and evil. There is no abstract discussion, no argument of philosophy or of theology; but he sets before us incarnate the two elements in a man's nature, and lets them fight it out before our eyes. Incarnate, we say, because there is always enough of that feeling left in the mind which would

have accepted the Elixir of Life or the Philosopher's Stone, to make us yield to the power of the supernatural and believe in incarnations, when the supernatural is handled with the fearless decision that characterizes Mr. Stevenson. In this respect he resembles Hawthorne. It is no concern of his to account for anything. It happened so, and that is enough. This unfaltering belief in one's own story goes further to impress its truth than any comment or explanation. Mr. Stevenson has, too, like Hawthorne, the perfect sense of proportion which never permits an exaggeration or a distortion. How much this means can only be realized by reflecting that the whole fabric of his story is based on the impossible. 'The Strange Case' interprets itself as it is developed. In form it is but a simple tale of magical transformations, yet few sermons could pronounce more awful warning against a sinful life. "Evil, be thou my good," was the man's deliberate choice. "Myself am hell," sums up his dying confession.

'Cradle and Spade' were for gold digging in the unpromising soil of a Scottish dale, and less directly to bring upon the scene an old miner who shall recognize in the portrait at the great house his old chum in Australia. Wandering noblemen and lost heirs are nothing new, and Mr. Sime hardly puts that quality into his story which can sometimes make even the oldest plot fresh. The practised reader will recognize the various sources from which come many of the incidents. There is not downright copying, but a great deal is like an echo of a familiar sound. Still, the search for a lost heir is always attractive to one kind of reader, and he will perhaps be compensated for the want of clearness and vividness in the working out of the plot by the discovery of not one but three lost heirs.

'Mrs. Dymond' is already known to a wide circle through Macmillan's and Little's, and Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie never needs to be commended. Her style has always the same graceful flow, and it has not lost one shade of its delicate refinement. In the midst of fiction so often painful, so often positively disagreeable, to open one of her books is like turning from a dusty highway to a quiet garden softly lighted and sweet in perfume. There is life to be lived in the garden as well as in the dingy street, and it is good for us that once in a while some one is glad to portray it. Not that Mrs. Dymond always walked in flowery paths. She had her sorrows, and shared the sorrows of others, in a life not so different from the most in its experience as to make it worth the telling for the sake of its incidents alone. It is what she was in it that gives to it its charm. Her power was only that gentle power of a sweet and truthful spirit to impart its own quality to those about it. Under its influence injustice relents, the unwilling yield, the selfish are ashamed. This tender appeal for sympathy to all the higher, more refined side of our mental and moral nature, which is always found in Mrs. Ritchie's stories, more than makes up for any lack in boldness of conception or in strength of grasp. Her descriptions have always had a unique value. Of mere word-painting there has long been an excess in fiction. Her description is even more than a fit and fine setting for her personages. It opens our eyes to the life of inanimate things and the part they play in our human drama, sometimes only the part of sympathy taking on for our sakes the colors of the spirit. Or if they defy us, defeat us, they win us and help us again by their calm, their friendliness of long companionship. She has drawn many pictures that no one forgets, and in this story there are many to remember with those in the 'Village on the Cliff.' It is France again, but France in the sad days of the defeat, of the siege of Paris, of the Commune. They are not pic-

tures of battle-fields, not of blood or of flame, but of what the women saw as they sat with the children shivering on the edge of the storm. They are fine enough to rank with Daudet's sketches of the same time, and, in a way, they even supplement and complete them.

The point of view will make all the difference in the judgment of Mr. Story's book. Upon the theory that every tale of love should be a vivid description of ardent passion—that, as against expediency, convention, obligation, the one phrase, Love is enough, makes a sufficient answer—it will be found cold and tame. But readers who have shrunk from brilliant illustrations of this theory in which the only fault was their exceeding exactness, will insist that this simple sketch of an artist's holiday, low-colored and restrained as it is, is not less beautiful, not less impressive, because of its quiet tones. So far as the heroine is concerned, the story is but another variant of that of Mignon. This is no reflection upon Mr. Story's originality, for he has worked it out in wholly fresh scenes and combinations. Far more than this, he does not give to his hero the unconscious, passive part of Wilhelm. Marco has to struggle against the double temptation of his own love for the girl and of her innocent frankness of affection. Upon him is laid that hardest of all duties, the duty not to do a second wrong in the hope of setting a first one right. The moral purpose of the tale will be interpreted as differently as its quality will be judged. Mr. Story gives no hint of it. *On ne badine pas avec l'amour*, may be one rendering. In style, the book is what would have been beforehand expected of Mr. Story—very clear, very light, of touch, and graceful. Only once a note is harsh: Thelka's lament sounds rough after Fiammetta's songs. The soft accents of her own tongue would have told her sorrow better.

There is very little of artist life, but one conversation contains what may not unfairly be taken as Mr. Story's own view of the much-discussed relation of real and ideal—

"certain artists of our day, whose only desire seems to be to startle and surprise, even by the sacrifice of all beauty; and who go so far as to preach loudly the gospel of the ugly and the common, and to cry out wildly that, as nature is ugly—often very ugly—so art should be; that perfection exists nowhere, and ought not to be sought for; that the real is never ideal; and that what art has to do is to copy nature just as it happens to be, even though ugly and deformed. My notion is absolutely the contrary. Art, in my opinion, is no slave to nature, and no art is worth anything except in so far as it is ideal—that is, that it uses nature as a language and means to express an idea, a conception, a creation of the imagination. It is not the subject, it is the mode in which it is rendered, which makes it prosaic or poetic. It is not that a thought is grammatically expressed that makes it a poem, and it is not literal imitation of nature that makes a work of art enchanting. Yes, enchanting is the word. Artists must enchant as poets do; and nature is never good in art until it is enchanted by the soul of the artist."

The writer of the anonymous novel 'Jacob Schuyler's Millions' has told a not uninteresting story, using the old material of a missing will. For a change, however, the possible heirs, instead of plotting to get all of the money they can, barely escape a quarrel in insisting on the most equitable division that can be made from such a knowledge of Jacob Schuyler's intention as they can ascertain. The will is, of course, found at last, but this is not allowed to break up the kind feelings of the family group. The scene is laid in Bergen County, New Jersey, in the year 1850, and free use is made of the old Dutch family names of that locality. But no offence is given in so doing, for to speak of a Bogert or a Terhune in Bergen County is to generalize as much as to mention a Smith or a Jones in other localities. The author forgets his dates

when he speaks of the "crowd and rush of Newport," and "the vulgarity of Long Branch," in the days of 1830, and he betrays the novice in fiction writing when he introduces a German noble simply to give occasion for a discourse on the American form of government.

Three Years of Arctic Service: an account of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1881-84 and the attainment of the farthest North. By Adolphus W. Greely, Lieutenant U. S. Army, Commanding the Expedition. 2 vols., 8vo. xxvi, 428 and xii, 444 pp., illustrated. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1886.

THE anticipation that little new or interesting could remain to be said, after the books of Schley and Lanman, on the work and sufferings of the party engaged in the Greely expedition, is happily unverified by the result. The magazines and especially the newspapers of 1884 were flooded with more or less inaccurate and exaggerated accounts of the horrors of slow starvation at Cape Sabine, in which the heroism and endurance of those dreadful days were swamped in a mass of sensational and unauthentic details; in large part growing out of the foolish, if well-meant, endeavor of the rescuers to hide certain facts sufficiently shocking, but by no means unparalleled in the history of Arctic adventure. Had the plain truth been made public at the time, not only would much that is untrue have remained unuttered, but the public would have had presented the lights with the shadows; the good with the evil; the abnegation, devotion to duty, and charity which illumine the dark clouds of desperation, insanity, and petty discord that settled over that unhappy band. From Lieutenant Greely's second volume, those who would form a just idea of the conduct and condition of the party while at Cape Sabine may gather indispensable data. Few will read it, we think, without a higher opinion of human nature, of the average kind, under unspeakable trials. That the mind of any survived the strain seems almost miraculous. That the mental and physical degeneration, consequent on starvation, impaired so little the sense of discipline, the consideration for each other, and their tenderness for the hopeless cripple dying in the midst of them, is scarcely less wonderful. Let those who have been put to the test cast the first stone.

We gladly turn from this phase of the subject, referred to first as being that of which inquiry would naturally first be made, to the record of work accomplished and conclusions reached. Previous explorations in Smith Sound are briefly touched upon. The history of the international circumpolar stations; the unpropitious circumstances under which the expedition was equipped, due chiefly to the extraordinary and far from creditable attitude of the then Secretary of War; the voyage; the impressions of Greenland; and the trip to Discovery Harbor, form the preliminaries. The remainder of the first volume relates the work of the expedition up to the beginning of the second winter. The attainment by Lockwood and Brainard of the furthest north, the important geographical discoveries in Grinnell Land, have been frequently summarized and need not be recapitulated here. The second volume carries the narrative through the second winter and summer, the further explorations of Grinnell Land, the retreat and the stay at Cape Sabine. Appendices contain means of observations made at Fort Conger and by the parties at other international stations; reports on ethnology, zoology, botany, and geology; on sound experiments, auroras, and lists of game obtained. We note the curious fact that more than half a ton (1,155 lbs.) of the small gammaroid shrimps were obtained while at Camp Clay, a circumstance to

which the survivors doubtless owe their preservation.

The style of the narrative is excellent, easy, and unpretentious. The story of the two seasons at Fort Conger is only second in interest, among recent Arctic voyages, to Payer's admirable 'Voyage of the *Tegethoff*.' The discussion of the causes which led to the misfortunes of the party is brief, and, in all essentials, is in harmony with the views which have heretofore appeared in these columns, and which are generally entertained by Arctic experts who have a knowledge of the facts. To those who knew the temper of a certain late high official the following paragraph will not be a surprise, shameful as the facts are:

"No man of the party has received promotion except such temporary advancement as my personal urging could secure. Two men with broken health have adventured their private fortunes; and one, a most self-sacrificing, soldierly, temperate, and loyal man, lies, as these lines are penned, helpless in a city hospital, aided by private charity, his pension not even awarded. Even the meagre allowances originally promised for Arctic service have not been fully paid, and the widows of the dead are generally as yet unrecognized."

The publishers have done their part handsomely: the illustrations are of the best class; the get-up of the volumes is in every way satisfactory and complete.

A History of Farmington, Franklin Co., Maine. 1776-1885. By Francis Gould Butler. Farmington: Knowlton, McLeary & Co. 1885.

THE general harmony that marks the annals of this rural settlement upon the Sandy River is reflected in its physical environment. There is no waste land in its very considerable territory. "Every lot as originally surveyed is cultivated as a farm. No mountain, no pond, no bog, no swamp, no extent of ledge, is to be found within the township." But to other causes we must ascribe the absence of the familiar incidents of New England town histories—trouble with the Indians, endless squabbles about the location of the meeting-house, failure to give the minister the maintenance agreed upon, etc. The close of the eighteenth century was very different from the middle or end of the seventeenth. The first settlers of Farmington reckoned five denominations among them, but they did not concern themselves about a minister, nor did they have a meeting-house till five years after the town's incorporation in 1794, and that was sustained chiefly by Methodists. In 1826 they erected a Union meeting house. Finally, they got leave to sell the lots set aside in the beginning for the minister, and amicably divided the proceeds among the several sects. Politics were enlivened rather than embittered by trials of strength between the emigrants from Dunstable, Mass., mostly Universalists, and those from Martha's Vineyard, mostly Baptists. Moreover, the pioneers were a picked body of men. "There is not known to have been an illiterate person" among them; "and it is doubtful whether at any time in the history of the town an adult native-born citizen could be found, unable to read the Constitution and to write his name." Running over the genealogical portion of this painstaking work, one is struck with the number of prominent Massachusetts surnames—Adams, Bradford, Lowell, Perkins, Prescott, Sewall, Wendell, Whittier, in a list we could make four or five times as long. Descendants of Standish and Alden occur side by side as in so many other places; and indeed the origin of Farmington goes back to the Plymouth Grant, of which the Kennebec portion was sold in 1661 to Thomas Brattle, John Winslow, and others, and descended ultimately to James Bowdoin, John Hancock, and others. Farmington, however, would hardly be

a part of New England if it did not now exhibit an admixture of French Canadians, contesting their inheritance with the sons of the Puritans. In this instance they appear to be of exceptionally good quality, and apt to take advantage of and be moulded by the educational institutions, which leave nothing to be desired except a public library.

Farmington does not rank among the great manufacturing towns, though water power abounds. It is famous for its carriages, its fishing-rods, and its ear-protectors; but unquestionably its most celebrated product is the Rollo books which the Rev. Jacob Abbott composed there, in the house since become the seat of a well-known private school bearing his name. His brother, too, the Napoleonic historian, was for a time a pastor in Farmington, and these two men have a national reputation above any others who figure in these pages. The town is also distinguished for a railroad whose gauge, when built, was equalled in narrowness only by one in Wales, and which has been entirely successful, the interest on its bonds having been promptly paid. Unhappily, the municipality itself is involved in still pending litigation for default on its own bonds for the extension of another railroad undertaken in 1870.

The literary execution of this history is of uncommon excellence, and the volume is highly creditable to the state of the typographic art in Farmington. Some well-devised blank leaves, for births and marriages, as if we had here a Family Bible, are appended to very full, careful, and readable genealogical records, on which the labor must have been immense. Novel are the summary accounts of the origin of the several families, introductory to the particular branch under consideration in each case. The portrait illustrations are numerous, many of them of earliest date, and all interesting. We have seldom seen a more typical collection of New England physiognomies.

China and the Roman Orient. By F. Hirsh, Ph.D. Leipsic and Hong Kong. 1885.

THERE has been a long dispute among those learned in Chinese lore as to the correct interpretation of the term *Ta-Ts'in*, applied by writers of Chinese history to some region in the West, bordering on Antioch in Syria, or Constantinople. Dr. Edkins and others refer the term to the "Roman Empire," including Syria, Persia, and the further East. Dr. Hirsh thinks that the authorities he quotes and produces justify him in confining the limits of the territory indicated to Syria and the region of Petra and the Nile.

It must be noticed, however, that the texts quoted cover a range of seventeen centuries, viz., "the period extending from the Former Han dynasty up to that of the Ming, i. e., between the first and seventeenth centuries A. D." (Introduction, p. 27.) It would be contrary to experience to suppose that the geographical terms used in these texts indicate the same locality, or region, during all these ages. Accordingly we find that at first *Ta-Ts'in* pointed to the region *Li-Kan*, i. e., Hyrcania, the region bordering on the Great Sea, which we cannot doubt (*pacè* Dr. Hirsh) was the *Mare Hyrcanum* of Strabo (p. 507). But gradually, as the empires fell and rose, the limits of the Seleucid territory narrowed toward Antioch or the Orontes, and the term *Ta-Ts'in* was applied to that region only.

With respect to the origin of the term *Ta-Ts'in* it is strange that (so far as we know) nobody has referred to the expression *Máchin* or *Chínistân*, the land of Samarkand, formerly called Chin, which is the same as the country of the *Sêní* alluded to by Persian writers (Tabari's *Chronicle*, quoted in Ouseley's *Oriental Geography*, p. 298).

We cannot doubt that this term was appropriated from motives of vanity by Chinese historians to indicate the powerful empire of the Seleucids, extending to Bactria and the Oxus, and this is indicated by passages such as we find on p. 44 of our author. Gradually the term was restricted to the narrowed empire of the successors of Seleucus, and finally to the region about Antioch.

The translations of Dr. Hirsh are good and courageous. We think, however, he ought to extend more sympathy to those dilettanti (as he calls them) who cannot in their Chinese studies produce their original texts without large expense. If the *Sinologues* in China would bear this fact in mind, their criticisms and inuendos would be less frequently inconsiderate. There are several inaccuracies we might easily point out in Dr. Hirsh's translations, but it would be ungracious to do so in the presence of so much that is good. The only remark we make is in reference to the version of N. 16. Surely the term *Mi-lê-fou* cannot represent *Melek-Pat*; it must be the old expression for *Máitrea Buddha*, constantly met with in Buddhist books, and the meaning is simply that the head of the King was mistaken for that of *Máitrea*, as we may easily suppose from an examination of Wilson's *Ariana Antiqua*, Pl. xvi., xvii. We may also state that the translation (*l. c.*) "which is the King's name" does not seem to be a judicious one. The sentence would naturally run somewhat like this: "They employ (fuse) silver and gold to make coins, but without holes; on the face they punch a likeness of *Máitrea Buddha*. All (the coins) have on them the King's name, and it is forbidden to coin them privately (*i. e.*, except in the public mint)."

We can only find space to refer Dr. Hirsh to an authority hitherto unknown in reference to *Ta-Ts'in*; we mean the Buddhist work numbered 1,358 in Mr. Nanjio's catalogue. In this book, p. 6 b (*Kiuen I.*) he will see that *Ta-Ts'in* is referred to a northern region of India, of which *Ságala* was the capital. This was, in the time of Menander (to which period the narrative refers), a portion of the Græco-Syrian empire in Central Asia; and to this empire, we doubt not, the term *Ta-Ts'in* was, in the early ages, solely applied.

Eugène Delacroix, par lui-même. Paris: J. Rouam. 1885.

THIS biography of a celebrated painter is one of many books upon art subjects issued during the last few years by the enterprising French publisher of *L'Art*, M. J. Rouam. It claims to be "neither a critical work, nor a simple biography, but a résumé of the life, manners, tendencies, impressions, joys, failures, efforts and general sentiments" of one whom the author calls "the greatest painter of our time, one of the chiefs of the modern school, an admirable poet; in short, a man of genius whose radiant personality illumines the first part of this century." In the letters to his friends selected by M. Dargenty from the many previously published by M. Burty, Delacroix paints himself as a melancholy, suffering hypochondriac, who passed from a state of undue depression to one of equally undue elation, and found solace for the real or fancied ills of life in music, in occasional intercourse or correspondence with his friends, and in painting. Jealous of interruption at all times, he trembled at the sound of the door-bell, although none could approach him without the permission of his housekeeper, Jenny Leguillon, a female Cerberus, in whose hands, says his biographer, he was a sort of obedient and timid child. Those who were allowed to enter, had the doubtful satisfaction of knowing that Jenny was listening from a convenient hiding place, where she had been instructed to place herself that she might save her master the trouble of telling her what passed between

him and his visitors. This systematic "espionage" was but one of the many services rendered to Delacroix by his housekeeper. Another, and perhaps the most important, was that of setting his palette, an operation which she performed with great skill.

The life of Delacroix was marked by no striking events. Born at Charenton, near Paris. April 26, 1799, he entered Guérin's atelier at the age of seventeen, after long hesitating whether he should not adopt music as a profession. In 1822 he first attracted attention by a picture of Dante and Virgil, but it was not until ten years later, on his return from Morocco and Algiers, that he established his reputation as a leading colorist of the day by three pictures of "Moorish Women," "A Jewish Marriage," and the "Epileptics of Tangiers," the last of which was sold in 1880, sixteen years after his death, for 95,000 francs. Among the innumerable easel pictures which he subsequently painted are the "Massacre of Scio," the "Death of Marino Faliero," for which Sir Richard Wallace paid £4,000, and the "Two Foscari," which was bought at the Oppenheim sale in 1855 for 70,500 francs. In these and many other pictures, which are equally notable for brilliant and effective color and vivid conception, Delacroix shows to much better advantage than in the great mural paintings, with which he decorated the Chamber of Deputies, the Library of the Church of St. Sulpice, and the ceiling of the Gallery of Apollo at the Louvre. Though effective, they want the high qualities of thought and style without which works of their kind must be classed as decorative rather than as monumental art. M. Lassalle-Borde, to whom Delacroix talked very freely about himself, says that when he was about to paint a picture, he first stimulated his imagination by looking over prints of pictures by painters of all schools, stored in his numerous portfolios, and, taking from them figures and whole groups suited to his subject, transformed them so as to render his thefts unrecognizable. He excused this unscrupulous proceeding by saying that Raphael and many other painters appropriated antiquity after the same fashion. After Delacroix's death, August 13, 1863, his works rose generally in public esteem, and when, in February of the following year, his pictures, drawings, and water-colors were sold at the Hôtel Drouot, they produced the very considerable sum of 337,226 francs. According to directions given in his will, he was buried at Père Lachaise in a tomb architecturally of pseudo-classic (*Vignola* or *Palladio*) design, without emblem, bust, or statue.

Introductory Studies in Greek Art. By Jane E. Harrison, author of 'Myths of the Odyssey in Art and Literature.' With maps and illustrations. Scribner & Welford.

THE dedication in Greek to Mr. C. T. Newton of Miss Harrison's book contains an amount of idiom quite disproportionate to the ideas which it embodies, and so is in a way symbolic of the volume pages which follow. These pages, winnowed of superfluous quotation and inapposite detail, and condensed into a couple of well-considered chapters, might have given us in satisfactory form all that the author has here to say of the origin and history of Greek sculpture. The book has the ring of boarding-school lectures—Miss Harrison has lectured in the British Museum, we are told; but her own schooling has apparently been good, her general view is intelligent, and main facts right, allowing for some carelessness in statement of detail, as when she says that it is 150 miles across from Sicily to Africa, or sets the ancient Gades in the valley of the Guadalquivir, or ascribes to Pausanias all that both he and Pliny tell us of the Athens

Parthenos of Phidias. The chief faults of her book are rhetorical—a habit of merciless emphasis, and a tiresome flow of eloquence which sometimes forgets the boundary between knowledge and conjecture, and which, when it touches artistic criticism, sinks into twaddle. The quiet precincts of archaeology have hitherto been reasonably free from gush: it is better that they should so continue.

Hans Holbein. Par Jean Rousseau, Paris: J. Rouam.

M. ROUSSEAU'S 'Hans Holbein', is the first volume of the series called "Bibliothèque d'Art Ancien," and consists of papers published in *L'Art* in 1884, together with a few illustrations from Mr. Gennevay's papers of 1875. It is a small quarto of seventy pages, of which twenty-seven are occupied with "process" prints as large as the page will allow; rough, to be sure, but preserving fairly well the essential character—the expression of face, the freedom of gesture and pose, the minute accuracy of costume of the Holbein drawings at Bâle, in the Louvre, or at Windsor. Several facsimiles of the little prints of the "Simulacres de la Mort" and other small designs are included in the text. All these reproductions, if not faultless, are about as good, one with another, as those in the handsome folio by M. Paul Mantz published six years ago by Quantin (we do not speak of the etchings by M. Lièvre in that book, of course); while Mr. Wornum's book, with its two or three already half-faded photographs, offers no comparison. And the price of this very agreeable little work is just a half dollar—in Paris. It is Paris that has the secret of cheap books!

As to the value of the treatise itself, it is only a magazine article, and written in that pleasant Parisian style which allows of no excess of chronological or analytical or any other method; and it starts off with a most unhappy preamble about the Germanic races, marching to the assault of the Latin world—a march and an assault of which Holbein is assumed to be a leader. But the little book is well worth reading, and will be found full of just characterizations.

Applied Geology: A treatise on the industrial relations of geological structure, and on the nature, occurrence, and uses of substances derived from geological sources. By Samuel G. Williams, Professor of General and Economic Geology in Cornell University. D. Appleton & Co. 1886. 12mo, pp. 386.

THERE has long been a need of a short account of the essential facts in economic geology, suited to the use of American students. Whitney's 'Metallic Wealth of the United States,' though an admirable work in its day, is now out of date, and the European books of this nature derive their illustrations from foreign fields. Professor Williams has, in the main, done a very fair part of his task: his book is well planned; his method of presentation is very clear, and, on the whole, his statements will meet with the approval of those who know the subject. It is only in matters of detail that the work is open to serious criticism. The most important defects appear in a certain lack of proportion in the space allotted to the various important metals. Thus the subject of iron ores is dismissed in six pages, while copper occupies ten pages of the text, and lead and zinc twelve. In the chapter on iron no mention is made of the very important ores of the Oriskany period in the Southern States, nor are the singular ilmenite deposits of Rhode Island referred to. So, too, the author fails to note the existence of the bog ores, the interesting history of their formation, or the light they throw on the history of many important deposits of iron. The replacement of

lime carbonate by iron is not noticed, though this is perhaps the most important fact in the geology of iron ores. The student will get from his statements the idea that phosphorus is necessarily an "injurious accessory" in iron ore, while in fact there is a very large market for phosphatic ores, and the "neutral iron" which they produce gives them a special value for foundry irons. These, and many other defects, have doubtless arisen from the need of brevity; but the result is that the student receives a most inadequate impression of the geological and economic history of the most important metal.

All the other chapters of the book are similarly, though not to the same extent, open to criticism. The book suffers also from a want of sufficient illustrations; nineteen woodcuts in a work devoted to a subject which requires an ample graphic presentation, is quite insufficient for the student's needs. Despite these considerable shortcomings, the many good qualities of Professor Williams's little book entitle it to a place in the student's library.

England, as Seen by an American Banker: Notes of a Pedestrian Tour. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

THIS is the most entertaining and instructive volume upon English life which has appeared since Mr. Richard Grant White's papers on the same subject, and in some respects is more useful. The volume is truly a book of "notes"—of passages upon single topics, having no chapter divisions and but slight connection except on the subject of English business, particularly banking. The author is a very observant man, and he has what one may call an American interest in the things seen. He bestowed his attention principally on the material aspects of the country, its resources, its trade and manufactures, its actual life in the broader phases of the laboring and lower middle classes, its methods of transacting business, its charities, schools, public morals, recreations, and the like matters, of all of which he usually gives an individual illustration. He walked over a considerable portion of the ground, and seems desirous of presenting a wayside view of rural England, but city life also receives very general treatment. In nooks and corners he came upon odd things, as when he found the rector also the keeper of the public house, and discovered that he paid his organist out of the profits on beer; and his conclusions are frequently novel, but well supported. According to his observation, not more than one-tenth of the people attend church, and he instances Archdeacon Denison's cricket-club between services as a curious attempt to attract worshippers. But we have no space even for the more striking of his notes. The style is very simple, unpretentious, straight-to-the-point; in all respects one may say it is a typical American book of the best sort by an unlitrary hand. The knowledge it will impart about things which practical people wish to know of, is very great, and it is to be commended especially to all libraries and to business men.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott, Dr. C. C. *Upland and Meadow: A Poet's Quiltings* Chronicle. Harper & Brothers.
Allen, G. *For Maimie's Sake: A Tale of Love and Dynamite.* D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Ballou, M. M. *Edge-Tools of Speech, Selected.* Boston: Ticknor & Co. \$3.50.
Bancroft, G. *A Plan for the Constitution of the United States of America, Wounded in the House of its Guardians.* Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Bastian, A. *Die Seele indischer und hellenischer Philosophie in den Gespenstern moderner Geistesheret.* Berlin: Weidmann.
Beecher, H. W. *Evolution and Religion.* Part II. Fords, Howard & H. \$1.
Buckle, J. S. *What Does History Teach?* Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.
Bourke, Capt. J. G. *An Apache Campaign in the Sierra Madre, in the Spring of 1883.* Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.
Brent, J. L. *Mobilizable Fortifications and their Controlling Influence in War.* Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Brinkmann, F. *Syntax des Französischen und Englischen in vergleichender Darstellung.* Vol. 2. Brunswick: F. Vieweg & Sohn; New York: Westernman.
Brown, Helen Dawes. *Two College Girls.* Boston: Ticknor & Co. \$1.50.
Bull, Sara C. *Ole Bull: A Memoir.* New ed. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
Butler, W. A. *Domesticus: A Tale of the Imperial City.* Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
Byron, Lord. *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.* Cassell's National Library. 10 cents.
Candlish, A. B. *Sophocles for the Use of Schools.* New and revised ed. 2 vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Carroll, L. *A Tangled Tale.* Illustrated. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
Class Interests: Their Relations to Each Other and to Government. A Study of Wrongs and Remedies. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.
Conway, H. *A Cardinal Sin.* Henry Holt's Leisure Hour Series. \$1.
Croll, J. *Discussions on Climate and Cosmology.* D. Appleton & Co. \$2.
Disraeli, Ralph. *Lord Beaconsfield's Correspondence with his Sister, 1832-1852.* Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
Eckstein, E. *Reichsadler und Kaiserthron. An Adventure in the Reign of the Emperor Diocletian.* W. S. Gottsberger.
Edmundson, G. *Milton and Vondel: A Curiosity of Literature.* London: Trübner & Co. \$2.50.
Edwardes, Mrs. Annie. *A Girton Girl: A Novel.* Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Estcourt-Payne. *The English Catholic Nonjurers of 1715; a Commentary on the Register of their Estates, with Genealogical and other Notes.* Catholic Publication Society.
Farwell, W. B. *The Chinese at Home and Abroad.* San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. \$1.25.
Flaubert, G. *Par les champs et par les grèves.* Boston: Schoenher.
Fuerst, W. H. *Verses, Translations from the German, and Hymns.* Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
Gellatly, F. *The Necklace of Liberty.* Chicago: Knight & Leonard.
General Gordon's Last Journal. A Facsimile of the Last of the Six Volumes of Journals Dispatched before the Fall of Khartoum. Scribner & Welford.
Godel, F. *Commentary on the Gospel of St. John. With an Historical and Critical Introduction.* Vol. I. Funk & Wagnalls. \$3.
Hall, C. H. *Patriotism and National Defence.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
Harvey, M. *Where Are We and Whither Tending?* Boston: Doyle & Whittle. 75 cents.
Hitchcock, E. *Carmichael Sancturum: A Selection of Hymns and Songs of Praise, with Tunes.* A. S. Barnes & Co.
Hopkins, T. *'Twixt Love and Duty: A Novel.* Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Howells, W. D. *Indian Summer.* Boston: Ticknor & Co. \$1.50.
Jaques, Lieut. W. H. *Modern Armor for National Defence.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
Kerrison, Lady Caroline. *A Commonplace Book of the Fifteenth Century.* Edited by Lucy T. Smith. London: Trübner & Co.
Laing, S. *Modern Science and Modern Thought.* London: Chapman & Hall.
Lodge, R. *A History of Modern Europe, from the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks to the Treaty of Berlin, 1878.* Harper & Brothers.
Macfarlane, Prof. A. *Physical Arithmetic.* Macmillan & Co.
Marvin, W. *Authorship of the Four Gospels: External Evidences.* Thomas Whitaker. 75 cents.
Monographs of American Architecture. II. *The State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.* Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Montague, C. H. *Two Strokes of the Bell: A Strange Story.* Boston: W. I. Harris & Co.
Muir, M. M. P. *Elements of Thermal Chemistry.* Macmillan & Co. \$3.25.
Oliphant, Mrs. *A House Divided Against Itself.* Harper & Bros. 20 cents.
Pfeiffer, E. *A Conventional Bohemian.* D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.
Primary History of the United States for Intermediate Classes. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$2.
Ralston, R. *The Principles of the Law Relating to the Discharge of Contracts.* Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.
Rambaud, F. A. *Histoire de la Civilisation Française.* Vol. I. Paris: Armand Colin et Cie.; New York: Christern.
Relave, l'Abbé. *La Vie et les œuvres de Töpffer.* Boston: Schoenher.
Remsen, Prof. I. *An Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.* Henry Holt & Co. \$1.40.
Renard, E. *Le Maître de Nemi; Drame Philosophique.* Boston: Schoenher.
Réville, J. *La Religion à Rome sous les Sévères.* Paris: E. Leroux.
Roman Teachings in the Protestant Churches: A Tract for the Times. N. Tibbals & Son. 90 cents.
Roux, l'Abbé. *Pensées.* Boston: Schoenher.
Salter, W. M. *Die Religion der Moral.* Chicago: Koelling, Klapp, Schuch & Kenkel.
Sanborn, F. B. *The Life and Genius of Goethe. Lectures at the Concord School of Philosophy.* Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Saucerotte, C. *L'Esprit de Montaigne.* Boston: Schoenher.
Schnuff, P. St. *Augustin, Melancthon, Neander.* Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.
Scott, W. *Fragmenta Herculanensia: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Oxford Copies of the Herculean Rolls; together with the Texts of several papyri, accompanied by Facsimiles.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Sleight, Mary B. *The House at Crague.* Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.
Sorel, L. *Europe et la Révolution Française.* Boston: Schoenher.
Spencer's New Copy Books. Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive. Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.
Sully, J. *Elements of Psychology with Special Applications to the Art of Teaching.* D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Swinnburne, A. C. *Victor Hugo.* Worthington Co. \$1.25.
Talmage, T. Dewitt. *Old Wells Dug Out: Being a Third Series of Sermons.* Funk & Wagnalls. \$2.
The Law Quarterly Review. Vol. I. London: Stevens & Sons; Boston: C. C. Soule.
The Sanitarian. Vols. 14 and 15. A. N. Bell.
Tolstoy, Count Léon. *War and Peace.* An Historical Novel. Part I. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
Uncle Daniel's Story of Tom Anderson and Twenty Great Battles. By an Officer of the Union Army. A. R. Hart & Co. \$1.25.
Vinton, A. D. *The Pomfret Mystery: A Detective Story.* J. S. Ogilvie & Co. 50 cents.
Wheatley, H. B. *The Merry Wives of Windsor.* London: George Bell & Sons. \$1.40.